

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1211520-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 140

Page 6 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
Page 7 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
Page 8 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
Page 9 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
Page 10 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
Page 11 ~ b1; b3;
Page 12 ~ b1; b3;
Page 13 ~ b1; b3;
Page 14 ~ b1; b3;
Page 15 ~ b1; b3;
Page 16 ~ b1; b3;
Page 17 ~ b1; b3;
Page 18 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
Page 19 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
Page 20 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
Page 21 ~ b7D;
Page 22 ~ b7D;
Page 23 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
Page 24 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
Page 25 ~ b1; b3;
Page 26 ~ b1; b3;
Page 27 ~ b1; b3;
Page 28 ~ b1; b3;
Page 29 ~ b1; b3;
Page 30 ~ b1; b3;
Page 31 ~ b1; b3;
Page 32 ~ b1; b3;
Page 33 ~ b1; b3;
Page 34 ~ b1; b3;
Page 35 ~ b1; b3;
Page 36 ~ b7D;
Page 37 ~ b1; b3; b7D;
Page 38 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 39 ~ b1; b3;
Page 40 ~ b1; b3;
Page 41 ~ b1; b3;
Page 42 ~ b1; b3;
Page 43 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 44 ~ b1; b3;
Page 45 ~ b1; b3;
Page 46 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 53 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 54 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 55 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 56 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 57 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 58 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 59 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 64 ~ b1; b3; b7D; b7E;
Page 65 ~ b1; b3; b7D; b7E;
Page 66 ~ b1; b3;
Page 67 ~ b1; b3;
Page 68 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 69 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 70 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 74 ~ b1; b3;
Page 75 ~ b3;
Page 76 ~ b1; b3; b7D; b7E;
Page 77 ~ b1; b3;

Page 78 ~ b1; b3;
Page 79 ~ b1; b3;
Page 80 ~ b3;
Page 81 ~ b1; b3;
Page 82 ~ b3;
Page 83 ~ b1; b3;
Page 84 ~ b1; b3;
Page 85 ~ b1; b3;
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Page 88 ~ b3;
Page 89 ~ b3;
Page 90 ~ b1; b3; Referral/Consult;
Page 91 ~ b1; b3;
Page 96 ~ b1; b3;
Page 97 ~ b3;
Page 98 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 99 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 103 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 104 ~ b3; Referral/Consult;
Page 105 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 109 ~ b3;
Page 110 ~ b3;
Page 117 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 118 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 119 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 120 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 121 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 122 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 123 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 124 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 125 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 126 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 127 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 128 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 129 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 130 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 131 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 132 ~ b3;
Page 133 ~ b3;
Page 134 ~ b1; b3;
Page 135 ~ b1; b3;
Page 154 ~ b3;
Page 155 ~ b3;
Page 156 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 157 ~ b3;
Page 167 ~ b3;
Page 168 ~ b3;
Page 169 ~ b3;
Page 170 ~ b3;
Page 171 ~ b3;
Page 172 ~ b3;
Page 173 ~ b3;
Page 174 ~ b3;
Page 175 ~ b3;
Page 176 ~ b3;
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Page 191 ~ b3;
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Page 193 ~ b3;
Page 194 ~ b3;
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Page 196 ~ b1; b3;
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ABX*

FROM : R. R. ROACH *3*

SUBJECT: ALLEN DULLES *D.C.*
DIRECTOR
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

DATE: October 7, 1954

38377

b3

Tolson ☒
Boardman ☒
Nichols ☒
Belmont ☒
Harbo ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
 Sizoo ☒
Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

7 [redacted] of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) confidentially advised Agent Papich on October 4, 1954, that Dulles is extremely worried concerning the condition of his son whom you will recall was badly wounded while he was serving with the Marine Corps in the Korean War. He received several shrapnel wounds in the head and was in a hospital for several months. He is practically blind. In recent weeks, the boy has given strong evidence of rapidly becoming mentally unstable. At the present time, he is apparently a mental case and Dulles is in a quandary as to what to do.

With regard to Dulles' personal physical condition, it may be noted that at the Intelligence Advisory Committee meeting on October 5, 1954, he walked into the meeting room on crutches. He is suffering from a frequently recurring case of gout.

ACTION:

None. This is submitted for your information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/19/94 BY SP4 LHM/mg

9803 RDD/MS

4/2/93 Comp. #88-1826

SA7 cld/acm

6/26/94 c.A. #88-1826

per CIA Review of
6/2/94

RECORDED - 50

INDEXED - 50

EX-128

OCT 11 1954

66 OCT 13 1954 4178

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 7, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-27-98 BY 60321/ste

330,289 per OSA

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)
 *SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION
 OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
 *SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARK

Tolson
 Boardman
 Nichols
 Belmont
 Harbo
 Mohr
 Parsons
 Rosen
 Tamm
 Sizoo
 Winterrowd
 Tele. Room
 Holloman
 Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum of October 5, 1954, describing the individuals who will assist General Mark Clark in his survey of the CIA. On October 6, 1954, the following information was volunteered to Agent Papich by [redacted] CIA.

[redacted] stated that he has been in contact with General James G. Christiansen, who is the head of the Working Committee of the General Mark Clark task force which is initiating a survey of CIA's operations. Christiansen informed [redacted] that he and his colleagues at the present time are very much confused as to the exact scope of what is expected by General Clark. According to Christiansen, the charter of the survey group can be interpreted to cover a study of "all intelligence in the Executive Branch of the Government." Christiansen admitted that one could interpret that this would eventually lead to a study of intelligence units in all agencies such as G-2, ONI, and the FBI. Christiansen advised [redacted] that he personally felt that his Working Committee would not have the time or personnel to make such an over-all survey and that he was going back to General Clark for the purpose of obtaining a clarification of the group's mission. Christiansen definitely desires that the Working Committee's responsibilities be narrowed down.

[redacted] stated that the Clark group has been instructed to complete its survey by March 31, 1955. The group is already confronted with the problem of obtaining clerical personnel and Christiansen has complained that there is a possibility that the group will be short of funds. [redacted] advised that there was a strong possibility that General Clark might have to utilize some CIA clerical personnel.

INDEXED-85 RECORDED-85 62-80750-2417

[redacted] stated that it is his understanding that individuals such as Clark, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, Admiral Richard Conolly, Donald Stuart Russell, and Ernest Frederick Hollings will actually spend little time in connection with the survey group. These

SJP:lw

OCT 12 1954

61 OCT 12 1954

The usual window
 dressing. H. LIAISON

Memo to Belmont

individuals are expected to meet about once a month in order to check the findings of the Working Committee.

ACTION:

The Liaison Section will continue to follow this matter for the purpose of reporting any pertinent developments to the Bureau.

She 12

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

DATE: October 20, 1954

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH *RR*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-27-98 BY *SP-6 PJS/STH*
220299 PJS/STH

SUBJECT:

[Redacted]

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont ☒
- Mohr ☒
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

b3

awk

Callahan

Reference is made to my memorandum dated October 15, 1954. You will recall that

CIA [Redacted]

62-5

In accordance with the recommendation set forth in the referenced memorandum, Agent Papich contacted [Redacted] on October 19, 1954, at which time [Redacted] was advised that

b3

You will recall that

It was emphasized to

by Papich

that

Papich advised

that,

- SJP:mpm
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

RECEIVED - NOHB
55 NOV 5 - 1954
FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS
TO DISSEMINATION
SEE FILE 117-268 (8-152)

62-80750
NOT RECORDED
NOV 2 1954

[Signature]

COPY FILED IN

[redacted] He stated that he would see Allen Dulles, Director of the CIA, within the next day or two and that he would inform Dulles concerning the Bureau's position. [redacted]

b3

ACTION:

The above information is being referred to the attention of the Administrative Division.

Ju
10-21

John
10/22

[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 15, 1954

FROM : R.R. Roach FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DISSEMINATION

SEE FILE 117-268-101-521

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

b3

awk

You will recall that in connection with the instant matter

102-80750-
NOT RECORDED

b3

On October 14, 1954

CIA. contact [redacted] and advised

that [redacted]

SJP:lw

1 - Mr. Mohr

10/20/54
4488

3-9 PM

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 117-268-101-521

330,299 (Rev. 8-1-54)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-27-98 BY [redacted]

Memo to Mr. Belmont (continued)

Panich pointed out that [REDACTED]

b3

The Administrative Division advises that [REDACTED]

Memo to Mr. Belmont (continued)

[Redacted]

b3

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Referral/Consult
b3

The Administrative Division feels that [Redacted]

[Redacted]

b3

Memo to Mr. Belmont (continued)

RECOMMENDATIONS

b3

1. In view of the above, it is recommended that [] be advised by the Bureau's liaison representative that the Bureau having taken full cognizance of the security considerations which enter into this problem are of the strong opinion that the manner in which the item is being handled affords the maximum security desired in connection with this matter and does not violate any alleged agreement in this regard.

*Jagell
wpc
10/15* *Jagell
wpc
10/15* ✓

2. It is further recommended that [] inform [] of the Bureau's determination in connection with this matter in order that they will be aware of our position []

*Done
wpc
10/25*

*Jagell
wpc
10/15*

*Jagell
wpc
10/15* ✓

✓

Referral/Consult

OK.
h.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 14, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : R. R. Rood

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)
SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION
OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARKFOIPA # 286,405
APPROVAL #
CIVIL ACT.
E.O. # 12356
DATE 10-23-87
INITIALSTolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
GandySYNOPSIS:DECLASSIFIED ON 12/27/98
ON 1-27-98
330,299 Gen OSA(S-1) is CIA
KSA

Results of additional Bureau file reviews set forth concerning individuals who have been selected to assist General Mark Clark in his survey of CIA operations.

b3

Referral/Consult

In August, 1946,

now with C-1, described

as (S-1) (4)

No derogatory information in Bureau files concerning
and Colonel John Julius Dubbelce, Jr.

With regard to

Another individual identified with Clark group is additional identifying data being obtained concerning him.

NOT RECORDED

100 OCT 25 1954

ACTION:

There is attached hereto

CLASSIFIED BY
DECLASSIFY IN506 B3A/MR
OADR
C.N. 286,405

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b3

292 Referral/Consult

If you approve, CIA will be advised orally by the Liaison Agent that

SJP:lw
Attachment

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

OCT 27 1954

127

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Memo to Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]
 [redacted] His attention will be directed to the fact that [redacted]
 [redacted] CIA [redacted] (S-1)(C)(U)

[redacted] CIA (S-1)(C)(U)
 advised per above
 10/18/54 JPB

The Liaison Agent will obtain additional identifying data concerning [redacted] b3

See memo Roach - Belmont
 10/15/54 JPB

The Liaison Agent will continue to follow the instant matter for the purpose of developing any information of pertinent interest to the Bureau.

V JPB
 10-15 JPB

DETAILS:

Reference is made to my memoranda dated October 5 and October 8, 1954, setting forth identifying and background data concerning individuals who are to be connected with General Clark in his survey of CIA operations. You will recall that by memorandum dated October 8, 1954, you were furnished the results of a review of Bureau files concerning General Mark Clark. Set forth is additional information obtained from a review of Bureau files and from information which has been furnished by CIA.

Memo to Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]
No investigation has been conducted of this individual by
the Bureau. [redacted]

[redacted] (62-39749-582)

[redacted] Referral/Consult
[redacted]

[redacted] (62-39749-581)

[redacted] (65-56402-1629)

[redacted] (121-23278-25)

[redacted] was born in 1922 and was educated at [redacted]
[redacted] He is presently employed by [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

Memo to Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] Bureau records do not carry any information identifiable with this individual.

Colonel John Julius Dubbelde, Jr.

Dubbelde was born July 23, 1901, at Baltimore, Maryland. In June, 1950, the Bureau made a limited check of Dubbelde's Army service record. This record contained no derogatory information and the Bureau files do not contain any additional data identifiable with this individual.

b3

[redacted]
[redacted] The Liaison Agent is obtaining additional identifying data concerning this individual in order to facilitate the name check. (S-1) (u) (w) b3

[redacted] As reflected in my memorandum of October 8, 1954 (S-1) (u) (w) [redacted] was never investigated by the Bureau.

(S-1) (u) (w)
With regard to [redacted] it should be noted that [redacted]

CIA was a (S-1) (u) (w)

b3
Referral/Consult

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 28,
1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 12-27-98 BY SP-6/MLP/pt
330,299 Rev 04ASUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)
SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION
OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARK

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Harbo	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Sizoo	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

Reference is made to my memorandum of October 26, 1954, wherein I advised that we were prepared to set up a briefing of a broad and comprehensive nature at such time as we knew what field of inquiry would specifically be followed by General Clark. I advised the Liaison Section would prepare the brief which would be submitted to the Director for approval. The Director made the notation on the referenced memorandum "Expedite. H."

On October 28, 1954, [redacted] of the CIA advised Agent Papich that [redacted]

ACTION: Since there is no evidence as to the nature and extent of Clark's interest in the Bureau at the present time, Agent Papich will endeavor to develop such information on Monday, November 1, 1954, which is [redacted]

and will immediately submit a memorandum covering the results of this inquiry. Based upon the information developed, a brief will be prepared for the Bureau's guidance in handling any meetings or discussions with General Clark.

SJP:ldw

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EX - 109 29 OCT 29 1954

21 NOV 3 1954

84/b

LIAISON

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Memo to Belmont

As you know, the head of Clark's Working Committee is General James George Christiansen. Bureau files do not contain any derogatory information concerning him. Until his recent retirement Clark had spent most of his adult life in the Army.

ACTION:

b3

In connection with his liaison activities with the CIA it is possible that Agent Papich may encounter Christiansen. If you approve, Papich will take advantage of any such meeting to discreetly develop any information which may shed light on the scope of Clark's survey, particularly in regard to Clark's interest in the Bureau.

DB

✓
VF

Jh
10-27

gmv

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 26, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

SUBJECT:

①
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)
SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION
OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARK

339299 prog.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-27-98 BY [signature]

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

The Liaison Section has been submitting memoranda concerning the status of General Mark Clark's survey of CIA. In my memorandum of October 15, 1954, information was set forth reflecting that CIA had been scheduled to brief General Clark and his colleagues on October 18, 1954.

b3

Allen Dulles, Director of CIA, advised Agent Papich on October 25, 1954, that

Since there is a good possibility that General Clark may call on the Bureau, we are prepared to set up a briefing of a broad and comprehensive nature and to present it in an objective manner at such time as we know what field of inquiry will be specifically followed by General Clark. This will be done by the Liaison Section and the brief will be submitted to the Director for his approval.

SJP:lin

61 NOV 2

1954

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RECORDED - 36

62-80750-2424
29 OCT 29 1954

EX. - 109

Mem to Belmont
SJP 10-28-54

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MR. MOHR

DATE: October 26, 1954

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

OM : N. P. CALLAHAN *mac*

SUBJECT:



Callahan
of Japan

b3

Reference is made to prior memoranda concerning the above-captioned subject, specifically, Mr. Roach's memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated October 20, 1954

b3

Referral/Consult

As you know as a result of the conference between the Bureau's liaison representative, S. J. Papich, and [redacted] Central Intelligence Agency

b3

Referral/Consult

NPC:gt

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS
TO DISSEMINATION
SEE FILE 117-268 (8-1-52)

JPM
10/26

62-80750-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-27-98 BY [signature]
330,299 Rev 0/84

NOT RECORDED
117 NOV 2 1954

L. P. [signature]

3. JPM

55 NOV 5 1954

1-488

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 117-268-623

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 1, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-27-98 BY 1022/1022SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA) 330,299 per/ckm
SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION
OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARKTolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum dated October 28, 1954, wherein I advised that General James George Christiansen, head of General Mark Clark's Working Committee, was scheduled to arrive in Washington on November 1, 1954. I further advised that Agent Papich would develop additional information concerning the scope of General Clark's survey after General Christiansen returned.

On November 1, 1954, Agent Papich took an opportunity to introduce himself to General Christiansen. Present at the time was Colonel John Julius Dubbelde, Jr., who is General Christiansen's immediate assistant. General Christiansen stated that he and his colleagues had not made very much progress and that they were still in somewhat of a quandary as to the scope of the survey which is to be conducted. He advised that he and his staff were scheduled to have their first meeting with CIA on Wednesday, November 3, 1954. He acknowledged that the task force's charter actually gave the group very broad but general powers to look into all aspects of the U. S. Government's intelligence operations. General Christiansen advised that it was, of course, impossible for his staff to become involved in a complete and thorough survey of this Government's intelligence work with all of its ramifications. He advised that it was his personal opinion that the Committee would have little or no reason to study any of the Bureau's operations.

With regard to the CIA, he stated that at the present time he did not know of any subject matter pertaining to the CIA which would also involve the Bureau. He pointed out that one of the objectives of his Committee would be to look into any situations where there might be some duplication or overlapping of effort. In this connection he asked regarding the Bureau's foreign operations. Agent Papich explained that the Bureau had Legal Attaches in certain U. S. Embassies who were following certain Bureau matters strictly on a liaison basis. It was stressed to General Christiansen that the Bureau's work in these foreign countries was only of a liaison nature and that the Bureau did not conduct investigations nor was the Bureau engaged in any covert operations abroad in the intelligence field. General Christiansen made it

SJP:lw

RECORDED - 71

62-80750

1 - Mr. Holloman

EX-122

65 NOV 8 - 1954

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Memo to Belmont.

very clear that at the present time he had no idea that the matter of the Bureau's operations abroad would merit any study or interest on the part of the Committee. He stated that he would advise the Liaison Agent if such a matter was to receive any attention by him or his staff.

General Christiansen stated that he possibly might wish to contact Mr. Hoover at some time in the future for the purpose of formally setting up liaison with his staff. General Christiansen stated that Mr. Hoover might wish to assign a liaison officer with his group for the handling of any matters which might be of interest to, or involve, the Bureau.

In his conversation with Papich, General Christiansen several times made reference to "problem areas" without identifying any such problems. He stated three or four times that he expected to encounter problems as his survey proceeded and that there was always the possibility that contact with the Bureau would be necessary in resolving questions.

It was the distinct impression of Agent Papich that General Christiansen and his staff were still floundering around. There does not seem to be any concrete evidence of fixed targets or specific objectives.

ACTION:

If you approve, General Christiansen will be advised through liaison channels that Agent Papich has been designated as the Bureau's liaison with the General's staff in connection with any matters which involve the Bureau. It is believed that such action will make it unnecessary for General Christiansen to call on the Director.

11/3/54 Gen. Christiansen was advised
Papich will act as Bureau liaison
with Clark group. SJB

The Liaison Section will continue to follow this matter closely and to be particularly alert for any information which would in any way involve the Bureau. Agent Papich will maintain periodic contact with General Christiansen so that the Bureau can be adequately prepared for any questions or problems which might arise.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *WJ*

FROM : R. R. ROACH *RA*

SUBJECT: LT. GENERAL J. H. DOOLITTLE
STUDY OF COVERT OPERATIONS
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)

DATE: October 4, 1954 *1954*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-27-98 BY SP-6/BJC/STC
 330,297 PWD/STC

Tolson *✓*
 Boardman *✓*
 Nichols *✓*
 Belmont *✓*
 Harbo *✓*
 Mohr *✓*
 Parsons *✓*
 Rosen *✓*
 Tamm *✓*
 Sizoo *✓*
 Winterrowd *✓*
 Tele. Room *✓*
 Holloman *✓*
 Gandy *✓*

You will recall that [redacted]

b3
 Referral/Consult

In my memorandum of September 9, 1954, I reported that Doolittle was interested in meeting with the Director during the period September 13-17, 1954, or any day following, satisfactory to the Director. As you know, the Director's schedule did not permit him to meet with General Doolittle during the afore-mentioned period.

On October 1, 1954, Coyne contacted Agent Papich and advised that General Doolittle had inquired if it would be possible for the Director to have dinner with the General on October 6 or October 7, 1954. If the dinner engagement is not possible, Doolittle has advised Coyne that he would like to come to the Bureau and speak to the Director on the afternoon of either October 6 or October 7, 1954, if this is possible.

By memorandum dated August 30, 1954, from you to Mr. Boardman there was attached [redacted] submitted for the Director's guidance in the event he met with General Doolittle.

Coyne advised Agent Papich that Doolittle has completed his survey of CIA operations and the results are now being compiled for a report which is to be submitted to the President.

ACTION:

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

62-80750-2427

The Liaison Agent will advise Coyne whether or not the Director can or cannot meet with Doolittle, either at dinner or in the Director's office. If a date or time is set, such information can be passed on to Coyne through Agent Papich.

SJP:lw

1 - Mr. Holloman

MEMO ROACH
 1 NOV 1954
 1015154

I have nothing to add.
 LIAD
 will see Gen. D. at 4 P.M.
 Sept 6 if he desires but
 told Belmont to advise him

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 13, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 1-27-98 BY SP2ALN/pte
339,299 20021A

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Soyars
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

b3

Reference is made to memorandum dated October 8, 1954, from Mr. Jones to Mr. Nichols captioned "Special Tour [REDACTED]". This memorandum described a tour which was afforded by the Bureau to [REDACTED].

During the tour the two individuals were shown only the exhibit rooms inasmuch as they were limited in their time and had other commitments for the same day. Mr. Holloman raised the question concerning the fact that [REDACTED] only saw the exhibit rooms in that by not having a complete tour, a false picture of the Bureau could have been given. Mr. Holloman suggested, and it was approved by the Director, that [REDACTED].

b3
b7D

This matter was discussed with [REDACTED] of the CIA on October 12, 1954. Agent Panich advised [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

b3
b7D

SJP:10
1 - Mr. Holloman
- Mr. Nichols

RECORDED - 1

INDEXED - 71

EX. - 109

62-80750-2430

NOV 16 1954

PERSONNEL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-27833-256-

Memo to Belmont

b3

Papich informed [redacted] that [redacted]

ACTION:

None. For your information.

Memorandum there are [redacted] he
accounted [redacted]

b3

K.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE:

October 8, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR

Central Intelligence Agency

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Arrangements for this tour were made by the Liaison Section

On this day at 2:00 p.m., Special Agent Thomas E. Dyar met the above two individuals, who were accompanied by [redacted] in the Director's Reception Room and conducted them on a tour of the Bureau.

[redacted] both inquired specifically as to the investigation which the Bureau did involving the Internal Security of the United States. They were told that by Presidential Directives dated 9-6-39, 1-8-43 and 7-24-50, that the FBI was directed to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, subversive activities and related matters.

During the tour, the above individuals were shown only the exhibit rooms, inasmuch as they were limited in their time and had other commitments for the same day.

[redacted] were complimentary in their remarks concerning the Bureau and they, in addition to [redacted] stated they appreciated the courtesies extended to them.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

cc - Liaison Section

TD
 TED:nma

INDEXED - 72
 EX - 109

OCT NOV 1 1954

66 NOV 15 1954

PERS FILES
 14-29833-256

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 14-29833-256

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ORZ*

DATE: October 4, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach *RA*SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR BUREAU TOUR BY CENTRAL
INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)

Tolson	<i>[initials]</i>
Boardman	<i>[initials]</i>
Belmont	<i>[initials]</i>
Harbo	<i>[initials]</i>
Mohr	<i>[initials]</i>
Parsons	<i>[initials]</i>
Rosen	<i>[initials]</i>
Tamm	<i>[initials]</i>
Sizoo	<i>[initials]</i>
Winterrowd	<i>[initials]</i>
Tele. Room	<i>[initials]</i>
Holloman	<i>[initials]</i>
Gandy	<i>[initials]</i>

b3
b7D of the CIA has advised the Liaison Agent that

A review of the Bureau files has failed to disclose any information identifiable with the captioned individuals.

ACTION:If you approve, a very routine tour of the Bureau will be afforded to the captioned individuals at 2 p.m. Friday, October 8, 1954. These arrangements can be confirmed with of the CIA by the Liaison Agent.

RECORDED - 71

INDEXED - 71

EX - 109

SJP:lw *[initials]*

- 1 - Mr. Holloman
- Mr. Branigan
- Mr. M. A. Jones
- Tour Room

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-27-98 BY *[initials]*

330,299 *[initials]*

24 NOV 4 1954

advised 10/7/54

gone - recall memo
re tour 10/8/54
TD

PER *[initials]*

71 NOV 12 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 64-896-2-254-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BELMONT *RBH*

DATE: October 5, 1954

FROM : MR. ROACH *RRR*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-27-98 BY *BA/ML/ste*
330,299 *RECORDED*SUBJECT: LT. GENERAL J. H. DOOLITTLE
STUDY OF COVERT OPERATIONS.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Harbo	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Sizoo	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

G.I.R. - 9

On the afternoon of October 5, 1954, Agent Papich was advised by the Secretary of General Doolittle that the General was returning from New York City about 5:30 P.M. Pursuant to the instructions of the Director, SA Papich called on General Doolittle at the Hotel Statler on the evening of 10/5/54, at which time the General was informed that the Director would be glad to see him at 4:00 P.M. 10/6/54. SA Papich advised General Doolittle that for his own guidance and information, the Director wanted him to know that he frankly felt that he could not add anything to the briefing which the Bureau had given to General Doolittle and his associates on August 25, 1954. Papich reiterated to Doolittle that the Director's comment was being conveyed to him purely for his guidance and that the Director definitely would be glad to see the General, particularly because he was a person for whom Mr. Hoover had a high personal regard.

General Doolittle, who was most gracious in making his comments, stated that he had exerted every effort to perform a task which could be of benefit to the U. S. Government; that he was in the process of completing the study of CIA's covert operations for submission to the President; and that he conscientiously did not feel that he had completed his job unless he could talk to the man whom he considered the highest authority in the world on the subject of intelligence. He stated, "I mean Mr. Hoover." General Doolittle, who does not waste much time in getting to the point, stated that he would like to ask the Director for comments concerning CIA which might fit into either of the following categories: (1) Comments or observations which the Director would like to pass on to the President, and to the President only and not for inclusion in any report; (2) Comments or observations which the Director would like to make to General Doolittle with the understanding that the comments would not go any further; (3) Comments or observations which the Director would desire to make for Doolittle's guidance and inclusion in any report, with the understanding that the Bureau would not be involved.

General Doolittle stated that if Mr. Hoover still felt that he had nothing to add to the briefing already given by the Bureau, he, General Doolittle, would, nevertheless, still be satisfied. He stated that he still considered it most important that he spend at least a few minutes with the Director. General Doolittle commented that he was glad that the survey was being completed inasmuch as it had been most difficult and arduous. He was most emphatic in stating "It was by

SJP:de

55 NOV 12 1954

f 38/b

RECORDED - 115
INDEXED - 115
62-80750-2433
13 NOV 2 1954
LIA *Papich*

no means a whitewash."

You may be interested in knowing that General Doolittle had an appointment with Allen Dulles scheduled at 4:00 P.M. 10/6/54. In the presence of SA Papich he called Dulles's office and arranged to change the appointment to 4:30 P.M. Doolittle, therefore, will have less than one-half hour to spend at the Bureau.

Doolittle volunteered information to the effect that he has been invited by ex-President Hoover to serve as an advisor to General Mark Clark in connection with the latter's survey of CIA. Doolittle stated that he doubted very much if Clark would spend much time concerning CIA covert operations and he was inclined to discount the newspaper reports which indicated that Clark would check into intelligence operations of other agencies, including the FBI.

Doolittle stated that General Clark will be permitted to examine the Doolittle report and that this would be done in the President's office. No copy would be given to General Clark. Doolittle also stated that Morris Hadley would serve as an advisor to the General Clark group. You will recall that Hadley was one of Doolittle's associates in connection with the CIA survey.

General Doolittle was the subject of a Special Inquiry conducted by the Bureau in July, 1954, for the White House. Doolittle was born December 14, 1896. He has received degrees at the University of California and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1930 to 1940 he was employed by Shell Petroleum Company. From 1940 to 1946 he was in the Army Air Corps, which Service he left as a Lt. General. Since 1946 he has served as a Vice-President for the Shell Union Company and has been a Consultant with the Air Force. He has received numerous decorations, including the Congressional Medal of Honor. The files do not contain any derogatory information concerning him. As you know. Doolittle is considered to be one of the world's outstanding aviation authorities. His career during World War II was highlighted by the sensational air raid over Tokyo.

ACTION:

There is attached hereto a memorandum listing significant items which the Director may desire to utilize in making any comments or observations to General Doolittle. The items listed are very sound and definitely CIA's most significant weaknesses.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: October 29,
1954

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-27-98 BY SP-6/MLP/ta

330,299 REV 000A

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)
SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION
OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARK

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Harbo	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Sizoo	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

[redacted] CIA,
volunteered the following information on a confidential basis to
Agent Papich on October 28, 1954.

b3

ACTION:

RECORDED - 17 62-80750-2434

The Liaison Agent will continue this matter for the purpose
of developing any additional information of interest to the Bureau.

SJP:mmm

53 NOV 16 1954

232

JAN 11-1

JAN 11-1

JAN 11-1

ED IN 62-88575-1

UNRECC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

FROM : R. R. Roach *B*

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
ARTICLE, "SATURDAY EVENING POST"
OCTOBER 30, 1954

DATE: October 26, 1954

per B

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

2-1

G. I. R. - 9

Attached hereto is an article captioned, "The Mysterious Doings of CIA," written by Richard and Gladys Harkness, which appears as a feature article in the October 30, 1954, issue of the "Saturday Evening Post." This article is the first of three which will appear in the same publication. The article does not contain any information not previously directed to the attention of the Bureau. In general, it is complimentary to the CIA.

The article stresses the "supersecret" nature of CIA. A considerable portion of the article is devoted to CIA's efforts in thwarting the Communists in Guatemala. It is reflected that CIA obtained information concerning a shipment of arms from Iron Curtain territories to Guatemala and that this information emanated from a source behind the Iron Curtain. The article openly reflects that the U. S. Government then shipped arms and ammunition to Central America for the assistance of the anti-Communists who eventually overthrew the Guatemalan Government.

The only reference to the Bureau is mention of the fact that it participates in meetings of the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC).

Reference is made to the size of CIA. It is stated that CIA's employees number between 8,000 and 12,000 and that the total cost runs several hundred million dollars a year.

The article makes reference to Senator Joseph McCarthy's attack against CIA in that he charged that the agency had been infiltrated by Communists. In answer to these charges Dulles is quoted as stating that the Senator's charges were false. Dulles is also reported to have issued instructions to his employees that

SJP:lw

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DATE 1-27-98 BY SP-1/MP/STC

Attachment 330,299

RECORDED-57

INDEXED-57

EX-107 OCT 29

NOV 10 1954

Memo to Belmont

"anyone giving Senator McCarthy CIA information will be fired." The article ends by stating that General Mark Clark was initiating a survey of CIA operations.

ACTION:

The above is for your information. The Liaison Section will review the forthcoming articles concerning CIA for the purpose of directing to your attention any significant items of interest.

*Jh
10-27*

V

7-14

AS

gmm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

FROM : R. R. Roach *3*

SUBJECT: ^① CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)
ARTICLE BY WESTBROOK PEGLER,
WASHINGTON "DAILY NEWS"
OCTOBER 27, 1954

DATE: October 28, 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson ☒

Boardman ☒

Nichols ☒

Belmont ☒

Harbo ☒

Mohr ☒

Parsons ☒

Rosen ☒

Tamm ☒

Sizoo ☒

Winterrowd ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Holloman ☒

Gandy ☒

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP7 mac/KDO*
ON *8/24/04*
per CIA let 8/14/84 #222,991

Attached hereto is an article of Westbrook Pegler which appeared in the Washington "Daily News" on October 27, 1954. Pegler refers to information which he received concerning an orientation course held by the CIA on May 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1953. Pegler apparently gained possession of a document which identified speakers who lectured to CIA employees in connection with an orientation program which CIA periodically holds for its employees. In his article Pegler lists the names of the speakers, together with the title of the speeches. Included as a speaker was C. D. Jackson, who was employed by the White House as a political and psychological warfare expert and who resigned early this year. The rest of the individuals listed were employees of CIA and the Department of State. Pegler is critical of Jackson. He also makes reference to James Juliana of Senator McCarthy's Committee, stating that Juliana called on him about a year ago for information concerning CIA. Pegler states, "I shall be glad, of course, to show him all I have on the CIA, including material on Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown, the anti-Kremlin communists, but Reds nevertheless; Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, formerly head of the CIA; David Dubinsky and others." *(S)(u)*

[Redacted Box]

[Redacted Box]

[Redacted Box]

b3

ACTION:

None. The above is for your information.

62-80750-2436

SJP:lw

Attachments (2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 28

13 NOV 2 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

64 NOV 15 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED COPY FILED

Pegler

C. D. Jackson Was a White House Plant of the Luce Outfit

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

BOSTON, Oct. 26—Inasmuch as Allen Dulles, the chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, and all others in a position to give information refuse to tell us anything about this sinister bureau, I deem it my duty under challenge by a totally un-American type of authority, to disclose information which I have obtained.

The CIA conducted its "tenth orientation course" in the Agriculture Department auditorium on May 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1953. This was described in documents as "high confidential." The training course was "secret." All participants were cautioned not to throw "classified" papers on the auditorium floor but to take them to their offices and place them "in classified trash."

An "intelligence bibliography" was included in the data for the course, a heterogeneous list of popular books on communism, for and against, and espionage.

THE third speaker was C. D. Jackson, "special assistant to the President." This character was a White House plant of the Luce outfit which also received the Rome Embassy for Luce's wife, Clare, as a political reward for favorable publicity. During her tenure, Luce has spent a lot of time in Rome, wearing striped pants, lunching and chucking his weight. This was the payoff for the "support" which Time, Life and Fortune gave Ike against Taft and later against Stevenson.



Jackson seems not to have been a member of the CIA. He has alternated between the Luce payroll and Government jobs in the field of intrigue, called "intelligence" and "psychological warfare." He recently broke loose from the White House and went back to Luce.

The other speakers listed in the "confidential" program were: Shane McCarthy, on "CIA, Our Charter and Our Challenge"; Col. Sheffield Edwards, on "Briefing of CIA Security Officers"; Col. Lawrence K. White, on "Administrative Support"; Richard M. Scammon, State Department, on "Overt Collection" of "Raw" Information; Col. Jean W. Moreau, on "CIA'S Collection"; Robert Amory Jr., on "Co-Ordination of Intelligence"; Otto E. Guthe, William N. Morell Jr., and Robert L. Allen, as members of a "panel" discussing "Economic Intelligence"; Huntington D. Sheldon and Edward W. Beatty Jr., together on "Current Intelligence"; Ralph L. Clark, Hayden Channing and Ernest J. Zellmer, as a panel discussing "Scientific Intelligence"; Abbott E. Smith, on "National Intelligence Estimates"; Horace S. Craig, on "The British Intelligence System"; Dana B. Durand, on "The Soviet Intelligence System"; Paul Eckel, on "Intelligence in Action."

A YEAR ago, James Juliana, the present chief investigator of Joe McCarthy's committee, called on me for information which I had acquired about the CIA. I shall be glad, of course, to show him all I have on the CIA, including material on Jay Lovestone and Irving Brown, the anti-Kremlin communists, but Reds nevertheless; Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, formerly head of the CIA; David Dubinsky, and others.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/7/83 BY SP7mac/ke2

#227,991

WASH. DAILY NEWS

10/27/54

*Memo to Belmont
SSP 10-28-54*

62-80750-2436

ENCLOSURE

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~~IS~~ IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/00 BY SP2AM/KIS



CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ENCLOSED

ENCLOSURE

62-80750-2436

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED *encl*
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *1-27-98* BY *330,299*



ENCLOSURE

62-80750-2437

Attachment to MEMO TO MR. BELMONT from Mr. Roach

RE: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
ARTICLE, "SATURDAY EVENING POST"
NOVEMBER 6, 1954

SJP:lw 11-3-54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-7-98 BY *BAW/fte*
339,299

The Mysterious Doings of CIA

By RICHARD and GLADYS HARKNESS

A special Post report, answering questions most often asked about the super-secret Central Intelligence Agency: Have communists worked into its ranks? Do we have agents inside Russia? How does CIA get its men—and women—operatives?

PART TWO

As often as once a month the supersecret Central Intelligence Agency, our first line of defense in today's underground war with Russia, apprehends a communist attempt to penetrate its world-wide network of anti-communist counterespionage. Communist sympathizers, few in number, have been uncovered and rooted out of low-level CIA positions. But before the secret police of the Soviet KGB crowd over these revelations, let the men in the Kremlin ponder this: The CIA has clandestine channels leading to high satellite officials who were hand-picked by the Russians as slavishly loyal communist puppets.

Acknowledging only that the Reds are constantly probing CIA for avenues of infiltration, Allen W.

Dulles, the agency's first civilian director, has gone about the business of making America's intelligence service communist-proof. Safeguards include a most stringent security clearance and a general rule against accepting anyone who makes an unsolicited application for a job—thus barring one obvious communist approach. The CIA maintains its own recruiting system: Youthful college students do not even know that they have been quietly marked as possible intelligence officers. To guard against security risks, prospective employees in the more sensitive positions submit to lie-detector tests.

Despite such precautions, charges that communists have wormed their way into CIA have been leveled against the agency by Sen. Joseph R. Mc-

Carthy. Dulles promptly labeled these accusations false. A special task force of the Hoover government reorganization commission under Gen. Mark W. Clark is now examining the CIA organization. It is also weighing the reliability of CIA national estimates prepared for President Eisenhower and the National Security Council on Russia's military potential and intentions.

These correspondents set out a year ago, on assignment by The Saturday Evening Post, to give the public as complete a report as possible—within the bounds of security—on every phase of CIA operations, both "white" and "black." Our coverage included lengthy interviews with intelligence sources who must remain anonymous, and talks with offi-

April 26, 1951: Mrs. Vladimir Petrov, wife of an MVD agent who spilled spy secrets in Australia, was being returned to Russia by Soviet aircraft when she was rescued.





Mrs. Donald Maclean and two of her children, before they disappeared behind the Iron Curtain. The CIA still is baffled by the defection of her husband with another British diplomat, Guy Burgess.



Dr. Otto John. The Reds claimed a roundup of Western agents after he defected to East Berlin.

cial and members of Congress. Specifically, we asked questions—and found answers—such as these:

Q: Can the country be assured, as it has every right to be, that our intelligence system is fully protected against communist spies?

A: Reds seek day and night to infiltrate CIA and, on rare occasions, communist sympathizers have been detected in minor jobs. Once discovered, these enemy operatives are not always discharged immediately. Instead, CIA counteragents put them under twenty-four-hour surveillance to spot their contacts higher up in the Soviet spy apparatus.

That strategy is not only fruitful but it is safe. The CIA is so compartmentalized that a disloyal employee, limited to one small facet of one particular phase of CIA work, could give scant aid to Moscow. This compartment structure of CIA reaches to the top rung of agency officials. A subordinate in intelli-

gence, for example, will know no more than any outsider about the work of the operations branch. Dulles alone knows everything. On some projects or cases, he shares his knowledge with his deputy director, Air Force Lt. Gen. Charles P. Cabell.

As further protection against spies and leaks, CIA-approved doctors and nurses are in charge when agents become ill or are hurt. Drugs or a coma might cause an otherwise tight-lipped person to babble. CIA-screened psychiatrists are on call to straighten out operatives who succumb to the pressure of leading double lives and suffer nervous breakdowns. An agent who has been in the field must undergo a psychiatric assessment upon returning to this country. Dulles is as certain, then, as any official can be that his organization is communist-proof.

However, currently active communists, as well as former communists, are being used by CIA to servo

the national interest. No known Reds are employed directly, nor do they have contact with CIA. This isolation is maintained by what is known in intelligence jargon as a cut-out—a bit of trickery whereby a go-between, posing perhaps as a fellow traveler or a party-liner, elicits information from a communist who does not suspect that he is being used.

If such business is risky, it also is necessary, since so few Americans are experts on Russia or on China under the communists. Moreover, only native-born Russians can hope to carry out certain types of espionage missions with any chance of success. It also may be revealed, with no elaboration, that CIA has intelligence lines to communist officials in positions of power and knowledge in certain satellite nations. Plainly, these men are of more value to the American cause by remaining in Country A or B and continuing their "covers" as

(Continued on Page 64)



Shah Riza Pahlavi (left) returned to power in Iran last year after a CIA maneuver. Here, Premier Zahedi salutes as the mayor of Tehran welcomes Queen Soraya.



Walter Bedell Smith and Allen Dulles, past and present directors of our "silent service." CIA employees number "around 10,000."

THE MYSTERIOUS DOINGS OF CIA

(Continued from Page 35)

loyal Reds, than if they should openly defect and come to Washington to carry on their work against Moscow at long range.

Q: If Russian spies work to penetrate our intelligence system, are we not also attempting to infiltrate the communist apparatus?

A: If CIA must be ever alert against subversion, neither can the MVD be complacently certain that its system of cells and rings has not been pierced by agents operating from our side of the Iron Curtain. Spasmodically, Moscow announces the capture of an "imperialist spy and provocateur," usually timing the charge to try to neutralize a Washington demand that the Kremlin recall Russian diplomats uncovered by the FBI as spies.

How legitimate are these announcements from Radio Moscow? A good guess would be that the Russians have actually apprehended an American operative one time out of three. The CIA will admit for the record only that the life of a man or woman sent behind the Iron Curtain today is ten times as difficult and hazardous as it was behind the rear lines of the Nazis in World War II.

A main source of information from inside Russia and Red satellites these days is the defection of key communist diplomatic-intelligence officers of the KGB and secret-police officials attached to the MVD. The most recent defector was the fat-faced, owl-like Jozef Swiatlo, high-ranking internal-security officer in Poland. Swiatlo fled to West Berlin last December, was kept under cover in the United States for nine months while he was secretly pumped of all information, and finally "surfaced" at a Washington news conference in late September.

The turncoat Polish Red revealed, for the first time, the arrest of the three Fields, Noel and his wife, Herta, and Noel's brother, Hermann. (Saturday Evening Post, Dec. 15, 1951). Much CIA information, direct from Moscow, comes from Russians who served under the liquidated Beria and defect to our side, pouring out secrets in return for political asylum. Such a man was Yuri Rastvorov, who deserted the Russians in Tokyo. And then there was the Petrov case, which began with the urge of a lady to throw a piece of pie.

In the Russian Embassy in Canberra, Australia, last New Year's Eve, the vodka was flowing freely. Mrs. Vladimir Petrov, the wife of the Moscow spy who held the cover rank of embassy third secretary, hurled her dessert at Mrs. Nikolai Generalov, the spouse of the ambassador, in a fit of anger.

Ambassador Generalov reported the incident to Moscow, adding the probably fatal hint that Petrov had been a Beria man. Fear beset Petrov that he would be ordered home to face an MVD firing squad. In April he asked for refuge with the Australian Government. Petrov revealed, in exchange for protection, the operation of a Red spy apparatus based in the Russian Embassy in London, and covering Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, with special emphasis on our atomic secrets. Men such as Petrov have been close to Moscow. They have more to disclose than mere communist espionage methods, which the CIA already knows. They have been high enough in the

KGB, the Red spy and sabotage bureaucracy, to give the agency the information it must have if CIA national estimates are to be valid.

The little publicized KGB was established by the Kremlin in April of this year, to conduct Red espionage against the west outside Russia. The better-known communist MVD of terrorist secret police is charged with responsibility for internal security within the U.S.S.R.

Q: Yes, but the free world saw, last summer, Dr. Otto John, of West Germany, cross the border into East Berlin. There were the defections of Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, of Britain. Hasn't Russian intelligence profited?

A: Those incidents hurt grievously. As chief of the Office of Internal Security, John was "West Germany's J. Edgar Hoover." He was responsible for anticommunist security in his country. Only hours after John crossed into the Soviet zone, the Reds claimed a roundup of alleged Western agents.

Shortly before his defection, John, a personable, smooth-talking, bibulous, forty-five-year-old German, had visited Washington. He was guest at a dinner given by Dulles. It was a social function only, and no CIA business was discussed; but the point remains—John was accepted as an anti-Russian ally.

As for Burgess and Maclean, the two British diplomats who preceded John behind the Iron Curtain, they have never been heard over any Red radio, have never been quoted in Pravda, and have never been reported by a source considered reliable by the CIA as having been seen.

Q: How does the CIA obtain its personnel?

A: The agency is exempt from the red tape and restrictions of Civil Service. It has its own employee recruiting, training and testing program, which is more exacting and more thorough than the Officer Candidate Schools of the Army or the recruiting program of the Atomic Energy Commission. The CIA system was instituted by Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, the immediate past director of CIA and later Under Secretary of State, to develop a career service in intelligence.

Smith, home from World War I as a young lieutenant, wanted to go permanently into G-2, the intelligence branch of the Army. Collection of information was a responsibility at that time largely assigned to military attachés in our embassies abroad, who often did little more than pick up social gossip. Smith was asked, when he applied for G-2, "How much private income do you have?" The lieutenant said that he lived on his salary of \$166.67 a month. He was turned down. His experience led to his determination to form a career intelligence corps.

"My big job," he said while head of CIA, "is to get the best brains in the country, persuade them to leave fame and fortune for a Government job where they'll study secrets they can't even discuss with their wives. And next, we'll have to persuade them to stay on after all the inevitable disappointments and frustrations. Intelligence isn't a gay lark; it's a serious business. A CIA agent cannot hope to be a hero. All he can win is a notation on a secret record: 'Well done.'"

Dulles faces the same difficulty. "My big problem is getting competent personnel. We can pay a top salary of

fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars a year to a few people; few; while our need is for thousands would get fifty to a hundred thousand a year in private industry." Slowly, surely Dulles is instilling a prime qualification for a top-notch intelligence service—the quality of pride such as the British have developed in the more than 300 years of their "silent service."

At present, CIA recruiting is being held to a minimum. But the agency is always on the lookout for competent individuals who will make intelligence a lifelong job, and qualified key people whose natural covers in the field of letters, science, business, labor, agriculture or the professions fit them for spot assignments.

For its regular operating personnel, CIA recruits many employees from our colleges and universities through a process, beginning even before individual students realize that they are being singled out as possible CIA timber. Former G-2 and OSS officers, now members of the faculties of some eighty of our top institutions of higher learning, look over members of their junior-year classes with an eye for prospective CIA material. Not until the youths become seniors and are thinking about postgraduate employment does the CIA conduct interviews. Then students take special aptitude tests devised by the Educational Testing Service at Princeton University, and CIA assessment teams weigh each student's personality and physique.

CIA selected, in a recent spring, only 100 from the top 10 per cent of college graduates. One-fifth of the group were young women; all held A.B. or B.S. degrees; 40 of the 100 had M.A.'s or had earned their Ph.D.'s.

Q: How are CIA recruits trained?

A: Those 100 college graduates went through a concentrated preliminary course of training and testing in CIA classes at secret locations. Subjects cover more than sixty languages, including such obscure tongues as Azerbaijani. Most beginners must learn Russian as a basic intelligence requirement. Students, sitting in cubicles for hours with their ears glued to tape recordings, become able to read such Soviet publications as Pravda and Izvestia in six to eight weeks. Other courses feature rapid reading and report writing. All the while CIA observers keep a watchful tab on the quickness of each trainee's mental reaction, his initiative, his ability to subordinate himself to team play and discipline. They also check his possible political insecurity.

Once over this make-or-break period, the schooling of the CIA hopeful has only started. Ninety per cent of intelligence work is rarely melodramatic in the tradition of seductive blondes, exotic disguises and secret codes. The pay-off comes in large measure through laborious, dull and systematic research. A Czech-American CIA researcher might profitably spend months combing the latest telephone directory slipped out of Prague, searching for names of newly arrived Russians and checking off names of Czechs recently departed from familiar addresses. The appearance of a Russian general known to be an expert in tank warfare would be a sign of new mechanization of the Czechoslovak Army.

So, for the second step in CIA training, selectees slated for research jobs—or "white" positions—may be assigned to special courses in foreign economics, postgraduate studies in international law, training in science in

(Continued on Page 66)



The Perfect Squelch

DEAN WALTER WILLIAMS, who founded the University of Missouri's noted school of journalism and later became president of the university, was indulgent with industrious and talented students, but quickly grew impatient with the lazy peer-dwellers who occasionally infiltrated his classes.

One spring day Williams had trouble getting any kind of response from a class. No one

seemed properly prepared, students stared drowsily at the dean's brightest sallies and, to add insult, the campus dog awoke from a nap under a back-row chair and began scratching fleas.

At that, Williams sprang into action and unlashed the whambling canine firmly out the door. As he returned, he said pointedly to the class: "After all, you have to draw the line somewhere."

—MONA DREHL



Before you go to bed
**SOOTHE
YOUR
TIRED EYES**
WITH A 2-DROP BATH OF MURINE

Amongst those small, personal attentions that bring the day to a pleasant close—don't forget a 2-drop bath of Murine for your eyes. Just two drops in each eye seems to float away the day's accumulated annoyances in mere seconds—and then sleep can come so much easier. Again, when you arise, Murine helps your eyes begin the new day feeling wide-awake and eager. And later on, if they get a dull, heavy-lidded feeling, they'll feel refreshed quick as a wink from a simple application of Murine. It's gentle as a tear, so you can use it whenever your eyes would like. A 2-drop bath of Murine at regular intervals is such a pleasant daily custom—and helps promote a clean, healthful condition. Murine makes your eyes feel good.

MURINE
"for your eyes"



TRADEMARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

(Continued from Page 64)
order to be able to assay Russian technical journals, or to special-area curriculums covering specific geographic sections of the world.

To become an agent in the espionage branch, a man or woman must change, in effect, into another, entirely different person. Operatives being drilled for an assignment in Country X, for instance, are supplied with cover stories. They receive new names, new birthplaces, a set of relatives complete with snapshots, and even an educational background—all in Country X. Trainees must be able to recite their stories down to the last detail, even when routed from a sound sleep. Above all, an agent must live a person of unquestioned integrity, although he is required to lead a two-faced existence.

For the last five years employees in the covert branch have been taking lie-detector tests—not so much to uncover falsehoods as to delve into possible weakness of character.

In training for a life of deceit, there is the simple yet life-or-death matter of dress. It might be signing one's own execution order to pose as a European while wearing a pair of American red galluses. The buttons of an American man's suit are generally sewn on by parallel stitches, while European tailors employ a cross-stitch. Another dead giveaway would be to walk down a street in Bucharest in a pair of leather-soled, rubber-heeled shoes. (Rumanians are wearing only paper-soled shoes.) It would be suicide to be caught behind the Iron Curtain with American cigarettes or English matches in your pocket.

To survive in the grim game of cops and robbers in Red territory, an American must acquire the automatic reactions of a native. The CIA drills agents' trach minute but telltale details of everyday life as mailing a letter in Sofia; riding a commuting train in East Berlin or ordering the brew of beer preferred by workmen in the Russian zone of Austria. And since any agent is only as safe from detection as his credentials appear to be genuine, another CIA espionage course is "authentication"—to report it baldly, the art of forging passports, visas, working permits or ration books. Standard equipment for any operative is a special concoction of potent sleeping pills. "The better," an old intelligence hand explains with a shrug, "to withstand torture by the MVD boys, who have their own cute little ways to persuade a man to confess."

But an agent roving freely behind the Iron Curtain is not enough. An operative's value depends on his ability to communicate his information to the nearest CIA "post office," and ultimately to headquarters. CIA employs all the tricks of the espionage trade, including microfilm, special inks, friendly underground couriers.

Q: How do women fit into CIA? Are they used as agents?

A: There are feminine operatives in the undercover branch of CIA—and good ones, too—as well as research workers. One woman, who has a wooden leg, has parachuted into enemy territory at least twice. At a parachute school conducted by OSS during the war, an Army colonel trained 3800 men and 33 women. The officer supervised 20,000 jumps in all and had only 50 refusals—none by women. Dulles feels so strongly that women are making a contribution to current CIA operations that he appointed a special committee of feminine employees to consult with him on means of encour-

aging more women to embark on intelligence careers.

Q: What is the life of a CIA wife? A: If a wife has been an agent—which is not unusual, in view of the number of intermarriages in the agency—she will understand her husband's sudden, unannounced departures from home, and his long absences. The uninitiated wife is likely to mistake secrecy for neglect when she gets no answer to her question, "What did you do at the office today, dear?"

Q: Does CIA co-operate with anti-communist, resistance and freedom movements in the satellite countries, and in nations threatened by Red subversion?

A: Besides its spy network and the open CIA function of research, the agency operates a superclandestine third force—the top-secret activity of aiding and abetting freedom forces where the patriotism of captive peoples may be fanned from a spark into action.

In one satellite, where factory workers were grousing about Red pay cuts and stepped-up norms, an agent trained in the technique of labor organizations promoted work slowdowns. In another country, where the resistance movement is small but daring, a CIA agent dispatched a band of saboteurs to a trestle on the main Red rail supply line. Under cover of night the underground leader attached a small piece of gooey plastic explosive to a main timber as simply as a schoolgirl would stick her chewing gum to the underside of the seat at the moving pictures. The next day the Red-controlled press called for the arrest of "foreign and criminal elements responsible for attacks against the state" in blowing up another "people's bridge." Recently, trains from the Soviet zone of Germany have arrived in East Berlin with their old-fashioned cowcatchers piled high with bags of sand—evidence that key rail lines are being mined to derail locomotives.

In Egypt, the communists were making capital of the lascivious regime of King Farouk. Skilled American political operatives were available to advise leaders of a pro-American Egyptian military junta when the time seemed ripe for a palace coup, and they indicated how such devious matters were best arranged. Another CIA-influenced triumph was the successful overthrow, in Iran in the summer of 1953, of old, dictatorial Premier

Mohammed Mossadegh and the return to power of this country's friend, Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi.

On May 28, 1953, President Eisenhower received a letter from Mossadegh amounting to a bare-faced attempt at international blackmail: The United States would fill his bankrupt treasury with American dollars—or else. The "or else," Mossadegh hinted darkly, would be an economic agreement and mutual-defense pact with Russia.

Mossadegh was conspiring with the communist Tudeh Party as it operated from the back alleyways of the ancient Iranian capital of Teheran. He had only one asset to pledge in return for financial assistance from Russia—the resources of the rich Iranian oil fields and the refinery at Abadan, which Mossadegh had seized from Britain's Anglo-Iranian Oil Company under the guise of nationalization. With that economic stroke accomplished, Moscow would be in a position to achieve what has been the prime object of Russian foreign policy since the days of the Czars—access to a warm-water outlet on the Persian Gulf, the free world's life line to the Far East. A Russian score there would mean the crumbling of the democracies' position in the Middle East, from Cairo to Baluchistan.

The White House stalled Mossadegh for one month; then turned down the crafty premier with a blunt no. This was a calculated risk at best. It was a daring gamble, in fact, that Mossadegh would not remain in power to carry out his threat. It was, as well, a situation which required a little doing. The doing began in short order, through a chain of stranger-than-fiction circumstances involving Dulles, a diplomat, a princess and a policeman.

On a cold winter night, a princess of the bags and flew to Europe to join his wife for a vacation in the Swiss Alps. The political situation in Teheran was becoming more conspiratorial by the hour. Mossadegh was consorting with a Russian diplomatic-economic mission. Loy Henderson, United States Ambassador to Iran, felt he could leave his post for a short "holiday" in Switzerland. Princess Ashraf, the attractive and strong-willed brunette twin sister of the shah, chose the same week to fly to a Swiss alpine resort. It was reported that she had had a stormy session with her brother in his

(Continued on Page 68)



o's month
one day



I'm The One She Kicks Around!



BREAK DOWN AND TELL ME WHY YOU'RE SWARLING. BAKLUNG! TAKE IT AND... TU TWEET!

IT'S ITS BAD BREATH. PETE! COME UP ON NEW COLGATE'S MINTY TOOTH PASTE!



ONE BRUSHING leaves your mouth cleaner, fresher for 12 hours or more! Stops bad breath instantly in 7 out of 10 cases that originate in the mouth!

ONE BRUSHING helps guard against tooth decay 12 hours or more! Morning and night, use guards your teeth all day—all night!

LATER—Thanks to Colgate Dental Cream—

AS YOU CAN SEE, IT SURE DOES PAY TO USE NEW COLGATE'S TWICE EACH DAY!

New COLGATE DENTAL CREAM with GARDOL Cleans Your Breath while it Guards Your Teeth!

Gardol forms a protective shield around your teeth that remains active 12 hours or more! This protection won't rinse off or wear off all day! Gives you the surest protection against tooth decay ever offered by any toothpaste!



ONLY COLGATE'S GIVES YOU FULL GARDOL PROTECTION AGAINST TOOTH DECAY!

(Continued from Page 66)

As spectators grow in number, the pink-marble palace, because of his bizarre assortment of performers' bacculation in facing up to Mossadeq, gun shouting pro-shah slogans in the fourth of the 100,000 characters union. The crowd took up the chant in this drama, Brig. Gen. H. Norman and there, after one precarious moment, the balance of public psychology vacation across the Middle East. His swinging against Mossadeq, Lebanon—and Iran.

Schwarzopf, is best known to the public as the man who conducted the Lindbergh kidnapping investigation in 1932, when he was head of the New Jersey state police. But from 1912 through 1948 he was detailed to Iran to reorganize the shah's national police force. Schwarzopf's job in Iran was more than the tracking down of rascals; he protected the government against its enemies—an assignment requiring intelligence on the political cliques plotting against the shah, knowledge of which army elements could be counted on to remain loyal and familiarity with Middle East psychology. Schwarzopf became friend and adviser to such individuals as Maj. Gen. Fazlollah Zahedi, his colleague on the police force, and to the shah himself.

Schwarzopf returned to Iran in August of 1953, he said, "just to see old friends again." Certainly, the general will deny any connection with the events that followed his renewal of acquaintanceship with the shah and Zahedi. But as Mossadeq and the Russian propaganda press railed nervously at Schwarzopf's presence in Iran, developments started to unfold in one-two-three order.

On Thursday, August thirteenth, the shah suddenly issued a double-edged decree: Mossadeq was ousted by royal decree and his successor as premier was a \$100,000,000 fund voted by Congress.

The law provided that the money was to be used for financing the activities of "selected persons" who are residing in, or are escaping from, the Eastern European countries "either to form such persons into elements of the military force supporting the North Atlantic Treaty, or for other purposes."

In all the major purge trials the communists give top billing as "villain" to Dulles and his so-called CIA "dirty tricks" department—Xose in Albania, Gomulka in Poland, Slansky in Czechoslovakia, Kostov in Bulgaria. Plainly, CIA's third force is hitting the Russians where it hurts.

This is the second part of an exclusive three-part Post report on the CIA. Next week, the authors reveal some of Alvin W. Dulles' unusual activities.

deduced the colonel of the imperial guards to serve the police on Mossadeq. Two days later, at midnight of Saturday, August fifteenth, the colonel went to Mossadeq's residence to find himself and his platoon surrounded by tanks and jeeps. The colonel was clapped in jail, and Mossadeq proclaimed that the revolt had been crushed. The shah and his queen, taking events at face value, fled to Rome by way of Iraq.

On Wednesday, August nineteenth, with the army standing close guard around the uneasy capital, a grotesque procession made its way along the street leading to the heart of Teheran. There were tumblers turning hand-springs, weight lifters twirling iron bars and wrestlers flexing their biceps.



"And in this corner, wearing..."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 10-5-54

FROM : R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT:

~~CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)~~
~~SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION~~
~~OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT~~
~~SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARK~~

Tolson ✓
 Boardman ✓
 Nichols ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Glavin ✓
 Harbo ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Tamm ✓
 Tracy ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Winterrowd ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Holloman ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

SYNOPSIS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-27-98 BY 1122/mpte
 330,279 Rev OSA b3

In July, 1954, former President Hoover announced that General Mark W. Clark was to head a study of CIA's operations; this was to be done for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. Survey allegedly to be limited to examination of CIA's organizational and administrative structure and not to touch on CIA's covert operations. Lieutenant General J. H. Doolittle just completed the study of CIA's covert operations for President Eisenhower.

Individuals so far selected for Clark's group are: Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, President of Eastern Air Lines; Admiral Richard Lansing Conolly, President Long Island University; Donald Stuart Russell, President University of South Carolina; Ernest Frederick Hollings, lawyer; Major General James G. Christiansen; Colonel Herman O. Lane; Colonel Dubbelde (fnu). Pertinent information in Bufiles regarding the foregoing set forth. Newspaper reports on October 1, 1954, indicated that Clark's study would include "other major intelligence activities of the Government" and reference was made to other agencies including FBI. Information developed so far fails to reflect that Clark's group will be interested in Bureau's operations but possibly might contact Bureau for assistance. We will be prepared to brief General Clark.

ACTION:

The Liaison Section will follow this matter in order to report any pertinent developments of interest to the Bureau and to ascertain the nature of the interest, if any, that Clark may have in the Bureau's operations in connection with the study of CIA.

The Bureau's files are being reviewed concerning General Mark W. Clark and you will be furnished the results. We will further identify and describe Russell, Hollings, and Dubbelde.

SJP:mmm

1 - Mr. Holloman

Attachment

RECORDED-130

INDEXED-130

66 NOV 1 1954

UNRECORDED

MEMO ROACH TO BELMONT.

10-5-54

RE: CIA SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION
ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE
BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARK

DETAILS:

D.C.
You will recall that on July 5, 1954, newspapers announced that General Mark ~~Clark~~ had been selected to direct an examination of the CIA for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government which is headed by former President Herbert Hoover. Press reports and information developed through liaison channels indicated that Clark's survey would be limited to a study of CIA's organizational and administrative structure and that the group would not look into CIA's covert operations. Newspapers commented that Clark's survey was set up by the Eisenhower Administration to counteract any move on the part of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy to initiate an investigation of CIA. Senator McCarthy was quoted as saying that he had great confidence in General Clark and that he would be glad to turn over to the General anything that he had concerning CIA. As you know General Doolittle under instructions of President Eisenhower just completed a survey of CIA's covert operations. In my memorandum of October 4, 1954, I reported that General Doolittle was interested in calling on the Director regarding his study of CIA.

D.C.
By memorandum dated September 13, 1954, I advised that Major General James G. ~~Christiansen~~ had been selected to head Clark's working committee. Attached hereto are clippings of "New York Times" and "Washington Star" of October 1, 1954, setting forth the names of other individuals who are to serve on Clark's group. The individuals listed are Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, President of the Eastern Air Lines; Admiral Richard Lansing Conolly, President of Long Island University; Donald Stuart Russell, President of University of South Carolina; and Ernest Frederick Hollings, described as a lawyer from South Carolina. On October 4, 1954, Colonel Sheffield Edwards of the CIA advised that other individuals to be connected with Clark are Colonel Herman O. Lane and Colonel Dubbelde (fnu).

On October 1, 1954, [redacted] of CIA advised
Papich that [redacted]

ROACH TO BELMONT

10-5-54

RE: CIA SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON
ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE
BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARK

b3

[REDACTED]

The attached clippings of the "Washington Star" dated October 1, 1954, in referring to Clark's survey indicates that the General will look into "other major intelligence activities of the Government." The article reflects that the task force will "investigate the CIA and other Government intelligence activities possibly means that the study will include the Army, Navy, Air Force, FBI, AEC and CIA intelligence operations." With regard to the foregoing it is possible that Clark may contact agencies which deal with CIA, much in the same manner as was done by General Doolittle. You will recall the Bureau briefed Doolittle regarding CIA at which time several constructive criticisms of CIA operations were directed to the attention of General Doolittle and his associates. The Bureau will be prepared to brief General Clark also.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Referral/Consult

ROACH TO BELMONT

10-5-54

RE: CIA SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON
ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE
BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARK

There is set forth a summary of pertinent information in Bureau files concerning individuals who have been identified as being connection with Clark's group.

GENERAL MARK CLARK - Bureau's indices carry numerous references concerning Clark. These are being reviewed and the results will be furnished.

CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER - Captain Rickenbacker, President of Eastern Air Lines, has been a good friend of the Bureau for many years. He has frequently corresponded with the Director since 1943. In 1951 he was invited by the Bureau to deliver a graduation address on the occasion of the graduation of the 48th Session of the National Academy. He is listed as a Special Service Contact of the New York Office. (94-4-8319; 67-462797).

ADMIRAL RICHARD LANSING CONOLLY - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Admiral Conolly was born April 26, 1902. He had a distinguished naval career having received three distinguished service medals. He listed as references Admiral Chester Nimitz and Admiral William Leahy, who served on the White House Staff. (116-112532)

DONALD STUART RUSSELL - No record.

Referral/Consult

ERNEST FREDERICK HOLLINGS - No record.

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES G. CHRISTIANSEN - General Christiansen was born September 23, 1897, at Portland, Oregon. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1918. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The Bureau files carry a clipping from the "Honolulu Star-Bulletin" dated October 30, 1946, reflecting that General Christiansen had been replaced as the head of the Manila Army forces of the USA. The article reads that no reason was given for the change but it is stated that Christiansen had been the target of editorial attacks by Manila newspapers because of alleged poor morale of American soldiers in the Philippines. (116-134889; 62-19253-1900)

ROACH TO BELMONT

10-5-54

RE: CIA SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON
ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE
BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARK

Referral/Consult

cc ~~COLONEL DUBBELDE~~ (fnu) - No identifiable information in Bufiles.

~~COLONEL HERMAN O. LANE~~ -

cc (116-252363)

Bureau files reflect that Second Lieutenant Herman O. Lane, Infantry USA, was a reference in a petition for U. S. naturalization filed by Frank Waszkiewicz who is a Security Index subject. The file indicates that Waszkiewicz has been engaged in Communist activities. Waszkiewicz became a naturalized citizen in 1919. (100-335756)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Reorganization Probe Widens

All Intelligence Is Under Hoover Study

Former President Herbert Hoover has disclosed that a special task force to study the highly secret Central Intelligence Agency will also look into "other major intelligence activities of the Government."

The disclosure was the first official announcement that such agencies as Army and Navy Intelligence would come under the scrutiny of the special task force of the Government Reorganization Commission which Mr. Hoover heads.

Mr. Hoover also named four members to the task force:

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, World War I hero and Eastern Airlines president; Admiral Richard Lansing Conolly, Long Island University president; Donald S. Russell, South Carolina University president, and Ernest Frederick Hollings, speaker pro tem of the South Carolina House of Representatives and Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor.

CLARK IS CHAIRMAN

It had been announced earlier that Gen. Mark W. Clark, former U. S. Far East commander, would be chairman of the special group. Maj. Gen. James G. Christiansen, who retired from the Army yesterday, will be director of the task force.

A Defense Department spokesman said Mr. Hoover's announcement that the task force will "investigate" the CIA and other government intelligence activities probably means that the study will include the Army, Navy, Air Force, FBI, AEC and CIA intelligence operations.

"Closest coordination is desirable to improve the overall product," the spokesman said.

CIA Director Allen W. Dulles "welcomed" the inquiry when it was announced by Mr. Hoover on July 4. Mr. Dulles had previously blocked a proposed investigation of CIA by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy who subsequently said that the CIA was



Mr. Rickenbacker Gen. Clark

"one of the worst situations we have as far as communist infiltration is concerned." He said he would turn some data on CIA over to Gen. Clark, but there has been no word whether he has done so.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-27-98 BY SP2ALN/pjc
 330,299

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N. Y. Herald Tribune _____

N. Y. Mirror _____

62-80756-2438 10-1-54
 ENCLOSURE
 Date: _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 5, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

SUBJECT:

330,299-1
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-24-93 BY SP4/clb/ky
CA 98-1826
Classified by SP4/clb/ky
Declassify on: OADR 5/5/90
9803 RDD/MS.
4/21/93 C.A. #F 1826

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)
SURVEY BY THE COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION
OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
SURVEY OF CIA BY GENERAL MARK W. CLARK

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 clb/ky
ON 10/16/94
C.A. # 88-1826
PER CIA REV: SW
OF 6/2/94

On November 4, 1954, [redacted] of the CIA confidentially
advised Agent Papich that [redacted]

The Liaison Agent has ascertained that the following
individuals have been added to the Clark survey group: Miss Gertrude
Irene Dixon, Mrs. Marie S. Kashchak Smith, John Lance McGruder, and
Henry Kearns. The first two of the group are to be employed in a
clerical capacity. [redacted]

[redacted] Bureau files reflect correspondence with
Kearns, all of a cordial nature. (116-24840; 94-1-704-572; 94-37490-3;
94-1-10933-2)

ACTION:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Referral/Consult

The above is being submitted for your information.

SJP:lw

RECORDED-99
INDEXED-99

20 NOV 8 1954

66 NOV 18 1954

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-88557-5

HOOVER SELECTS 4 TO AID C.I.A. STUDY

Rickenbacker and Conolly of
L.I.U. Join Clark Task Force
—Other Inquiries Likely

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UP)—Former President Hoover today named Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and three others as members of a special Hoover Commission task force that will study the super-secret Central Intelligence Agency.

At the same time, Mr. Hoover disclosed, the task force will investigate "other major intelligence activities of the Government." It was the first official announcement that such agencies as Army and Navy intelligence would come under scrutiny.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, former Far East Commander, was named earlier as chairman of the special task force. Mr. Hoover said the other members would be:

Admiral Richard Lansing Conolly, president of Long Island University; Donald Stuart Russell, president of the University of South Carolina, and Ernest Frederick Hollings of Charleston, S. C., speaker pro tem of the South Carolina House of Representatives.

Dulles Welcomed Inquiry

They will "investigate the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency and other major intelligence activities of the Government," Mr. Hoover said.

The former President announced on July 4 that his Government Reorganization Commission had decided to study the "structure and administration" of the highly secret spy and counter-spy agency. Allen W. Dulles, C. I. A. Director, promptly "welcomed" the inquiry.

Mr. Dulles, a brother of John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, previously had blocked a proposed investigation of the C. I. A. by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. The Wisconsin Republican subsequently said, during the Army-McCarthy hearings that the C. I. A. was "one of the worst situations we have" as far as Communist infiltration was concerned.

Mr. McCarthy later said he would turn over to General Clark data his staff had gathered on the C. I. A. There has been no word whether Senator McCarthy has done so. Mr. Dulles has denied McCarthy's charges against his agency.

Captain Rickenbacker, a hero of both World Wars, now is president of Eastern Airlines. During World War II he carried out special missions for the Secretary of War to nine foreign countries. He holds the Medal of Honor.

Awarded Navy Cross

Admiral Conolly served at sea throughout World War I and was awarded the Navy Cross. He commanded a destroyer division in World War II, served in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations and on the staff of the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

He also commanded landing craft and bases in Africa and the Pacific and served as president of the Naval War College.

Mr. Hollings, a lawyer, is a graduate of Citadel Military College and the University of South Carolina. During World War II he served in the African and European theatres.

Mr. Russell, a native of Spartanburg, S. C., also is a lawyer. A former member of the old War Department's Price Adjustment Board, he held high posts in the World War II Offices of War Mobilization and Economic Stabilization. He also has served as an Assistant Secretary of State.

The task force will study the "security" machinery of the Central Intelligence Agency as well as whether it is doing its job effectively.

However, John B. Hollister, executive director of the Hoover Commission, has said that it is not likely to make public findings on individual cases within the C. I. A. This would conform with the commission's work and findings in other Government agencies it has investigated for efficiency and business-like methods.

But Mr. Hollister said that if the C. I. A.'s "machinery is loose in any way in recruitment or checking on people the task force would probably say so."

Red Cross Drive Aids Named

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62-86750-2438

ENCLOSURE

L.A. [Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/19/54

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: AGENCY CHECKS IN APPLICANT AND
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CASES

In response to a telephonic inquiry from Inspector J.R. MALLEY of the Bureau on 10/18/54, the following information is submitted:

Agency checks in the WFO are made by means of a flimsy lead sheet which is prepared on each applicant or SGE case received in the WFO. Immediately after these cases are opened and assigned, the order letter, together with the enclosed Personal History Form, is processed in the Flimsy Unit. These flimsies are, at the present time, being prepared in the Flimsy Unit within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the order letter, and are immediately thereafter routed to the Special Employee or Agent who handles the checking of the particular agency records. The flimsies, under normal process, reach the folder of the employee handling the agency check during the day following the receipt of the order letter in the office. These employees thereafter deliver the flimsies to the particular agency on the following morning, which will be the second morning following the receipt of the flimsy in the office. It is possible to handle the processing of the flimsies and the delivery to the interested agency in this short time only at such times when the volume does not increase to the proportions it did during the past summer.

The following is the present situation in regard to the receipt of information from the various agencies after the flimsies have been submitted to them:

ONI

It is currently taking approximately thirty days to receive a return of a check of the ONI records. As of 10/18/54, flimsies which were submitted to that agency on 8/25/54 were being returned; however, on 10/15/54, flimsies which were submitted on 9/15 or 9/17/54 were being returned. This agency makes every effort to return the flimsies as near as possible in the order in which they are submitted. The delay in returning the flimsies has been the result of a shortage of personnel; however, some help was received from temporary summer employees who have recently been replaced by permanent employees. At present there are approximately 500 flimsies awaiting process at ONI.

WCR:em

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G-2

Although the G-2 records are located at Fort Holabird, Md., there are a number of leads received at the WFO to locate G-2 records which have been charged out from the main files or which have references in the D.C. area. These resolve themselves into an individual locate problem in each instance and it normally takes from a week to thirty days to locate the records through the various War Department agencies, the length of time depending on whether the records are old or recent ones.

CIA

It is taking an average of approximately ten days to receive leads from CIA on the normal no record instance. However, in those instances where file references are discovered or some record is located, the length of time varies, and in approximately ten per cent of the cases in which some record is found it takes from thirty to forty-five days for CIA to return the record. CIA is making a sincere effort to improve this situation; however, their efforts are slowed down due to the fact their files and records are located in several buildings, which adds to the time required to check the number of records.

OSI

During the past summer, it was taking approximately one month to receive any record from this agency; however, at the present time, its checks which develop no record are returned in approximately one week, and those upon which records are located vary from two weeks to a month to obtain a return. This agency is gradually showing some improvement and is making every effort to obtain the records as soon as possible.

Passport Records

In those cases where no record is located, the Passport flimsies are returned from three days to a week; however, in those cases where a passport record is located, return of the flimsy varies depending on the number of passports which might be located. If there is only one passport and the file is readily available, the records are obtained in approximately a week; however, if the file has been charged out at any recent date for any other purpose, the time for return may be delayed indefinitely since in a great many instances the passport cannot be readily located. It is also pointed out that the passport records prior to 1940 are in a repository in Alexandria, Va., and for each passport obtained prior to that time, the length of time is extended an approximate additional week. It is further

pointed out that in those cases where passport records are out of file, in about ten per cent of those instances it is not possible to locate the file for an indefinite period of time, since the system maintained in the Passport Section does not provide any method by which these files can be traced.

It should be noted that the employees contacting these agencies keep a continual check on those record requests which have been delayed an unduly length of time, and every effort is made to obtain them from the agency as soon as the information is available.

The above information relates to those agencies wherein some delay is being encountered at the present time. Other agencies such as HCUA and CSC are returning their record requests within a week or less, and therefore, information regarding these and other agencies has not been included in this letter.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 10, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
PLANS FOR A NEW CIA BUILDINGALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 1-27-96 BY SP-6/MLP/STW
Pen 08A 330,299

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Harbo	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Sizoo	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

Central Intelligence Agency

As you know, premises occupied by the CIA are scattered throughout Washington in approximately 35 buildings. A few years ago the agency had high hopes of receiving approval for the construction of a new building which would house all of its operations. CIA has always made the argument that the present facilities impose heavy, needless expenses, fire hazards, and present a burdensome problem in handling physical security. You may be interested in the following comments which were volunteered to Agent Papich on a confidential basis by [redacted] at CIA, on November 9, 1954.

b3

ACTION: The above is being submitted for your information.

55 NOV 19 1954

(4) 1 - Mr. Mohr

RECORDED

11-1367

NOV 16 1954

November 9, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT

In conference with the Attorney General today, he showed me the directive issued setting up the General Clark Committee for the investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency and called my attention to the rather broad language in that directive which he thought might make it possible for the Clark Committee to investigate the work of the FBI and he stated he was not desirous of having this done. He inquired of me whether I had learned of any intention upon the part of the Clark Committee to make such inquiries. I told the Attorney General we had been keeping in general touch with the proposed work of the Clark Committee but that to date the Committee has not gotten into active operation. I advised the Attorney General that in so far as I knew, there was no intention of the Clark Committee to investigate the FBI. The Attorney General asked that I keep in touch with this matter because if there was any indication that such was planned, he would like to then be advised so he could sneak to Mr. Herbert Hoover, Sr. about the matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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46 NOV 15 1954

JEH:mpd

NOV 15 1954

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 10, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)
ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE "SATURDAY
EVENING POST" NOVEMBER 13, 1954

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 DATE 1-27-98 BY [signature]
 Rev CIA 330,299

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____

You will recall that there have been a series of articles appearing in the "Saturday Evening Post" concerning the CIA under the caption, "The Mysterious Doings of CIA," and authored by Richard and Gladys Harkness. Attached hereto is the last of the series appearing in the issue of November 13, 1954. This particular article deals almost exclusively with the career of Allen Dulles, Director of the agency. It is most complimentary. He is described as the "Master Spy" and it is stated, "There are few men more feared by the Reds than Allen Dulles, boss of the Central Intelligence Agency." The article continues by going into some detail concerning Dulles' escapades while he was with the Office of Strategic Services during the war. He is given credit for various accomplishments, including the shortening of the war in Italy. The article concludes with observations from the Harknesses to the effect that "on the whole, qualified observers in Washington believe that CIA deserves the trust and confidence of Congress and the people." The article reads that the agency has its critics. The criticisms were listed as:

CIA duplication of intelligence research of other agencies
 Jealousy between the military and civilians still poses
 a problem to CIA's function as a central evaluation agency
 CIA is overstaffed
 CIA intelligence reports are too voluminous, whereas
 evaluators must learn to choose only the nuggets
 CIA is wasteful

ACTION: ENCL. ATTACHED

None. For your information.

SJP:lw

(3)

Attachment

INDEXED - 67

RECORDED - 67

NOV 15 1954

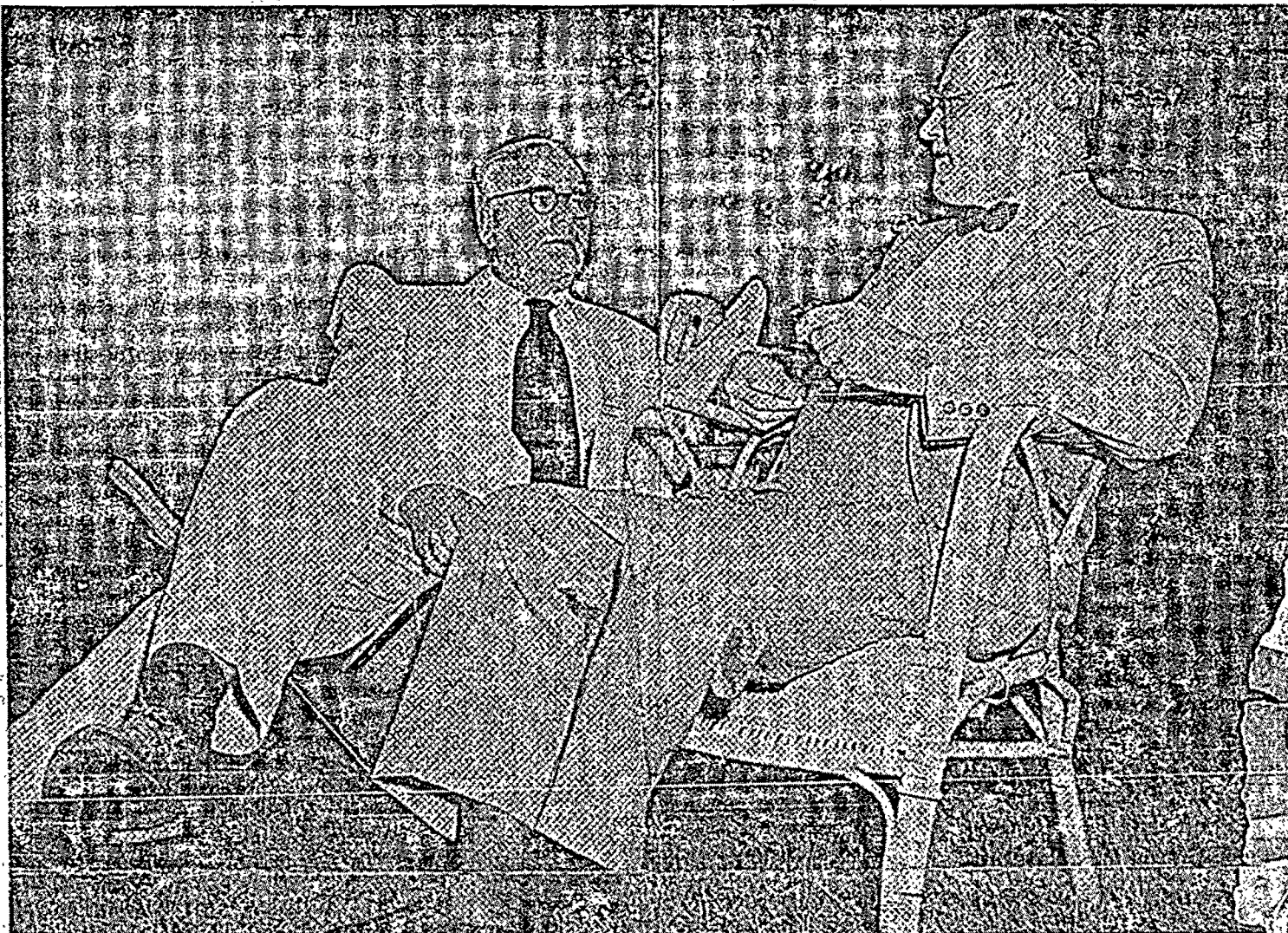
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ENCLOSURE

62-80750-2444



Dr. Hans Gisevius, former anti-Nazi double-agent, meets with CIA boss Dulles to recall the roles they played in the 1944 plot against Hitler's life.

AMERICA'S SECRET AGENTS

The Mysterious Doings of CIA

By RICHARD and GLADYS HARKNESS

There are few men more feared by the Reds than Allen Dulles, boss of our Central Intelligence Agency. Here, in an exclusive Post report, are some of the strange adventures of America's "Master Spy."

CONCLUSION

THERE is nothing in the relaxed composure of Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, as he sits in the privacy of his library at home, to indicate his concern with spies, saboteurs and sleuths. A tall, vigorous man of athletic build, clad in conservative clothes, he sinks into an easy chair and pulls his pipe with the airy manner of one who has no more devious schemes in mind than to beat his best friend at a round of golf. He has sparse gray hair, a high forehead, blue eyes, a cropped mustache vaguely reminiscent of Teddy Roosevelt's, an open countenance and a benign smile. The bookshelves which reach to the ceiling are lined with thick volumes of world history, economics, international banking and law. Here is an urbane, successful professional man.

Dulles' easy air of dignity and authority is that of a man of sixty-one who enjoys the pace he has set for his late middle age. His booming laugh fills the room as he explains the odd clay pipe on his desk. It is an opium pipe which he claimed as a souvenir of a raid he and fellow students made on an opium den in China while touring the Far East.

"Master spy" is the accolade Dulles' confederates apply to him. His disarming smile and guileless manner belie the words. But as his career is traced over the last four decades, a picture develops of a tough-minded, hardheaded, steel spring of a man with an aptitude and zest for matching wits with an unseen foe. After World War II, Dulles received the Medal for Merit, the highest award our Government gives a civilian, with an accompanying citation by

President Truman, for his exploits as an OS operating in Bern from 1942 through 1946:

Mr. Dulles, within a year, effectively built up a genoc network employing hundreds of informants active reaching into Germany, Yugoslavia, Czech, Bulgaria, Hungary, Spain, Portugal and North Africa. Particularly notable achievements by Mr. Dulles' first reports, as early as May, 1943, of the existence of a rocket bomb, his report on the flooding of the and Dutch coastal areas long before similar information from other sources, his report on the rocket installation the Pas de Calais, and his reports on damage inflicted by Allied Air Force as a result of raids on Berlin and other man, Italian and Balkan cities, which were forwarded two or three days of the operations.

(Continued on Page 132)

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THE MYSTERIOUS DOINGS OF CIA

(Continued from Page 30)

Behind that dry, matter-of-fact language lies a series of real-life tales of espionage no fiction could equal. Bern was the center of wartime intrigue, a neutral city infested by agents and secret couriers of every hostile nation, who used the most elaborate deceptions to cross and recross the borders of Germany, France, Italy and the Balkans. Traitors with secrets to sell for gold, incognito emissaries with schemes to undermine their own governments, spies and counterspies stalked one another to out-of-the-way parks, secluded cafes or apartment hide-outs.

Dulles operated in Bern from an apartment in a house dating back to the fifteenth century. A clanking door opened onto a medieval courtyard overlooking the Aar River. The neatly engraved card above the knocker identified the occupant as: ALLEN W. DULLES, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

To Dulles' unsuspecting friends who accepted that diplomatic cover, he was referred to, jokingly, as Cinderella. Dulles left evening social functions early in order to be in his apartment at eleven, when he held nightly telephone conversations with Washington. Then his day had only begun.

Late one night Dulles had a rendezvous with a man known only as George Wood. George was, in fact, an employee in the German Foreign Office in Berlin. During the next two years George directed a flow of copies of more than 2000 Nazi documents across the border. Microfilms of these papers had been made inside an operating room at Berlin's Charité Hospital, which figured recently in the defection of West Germany Security Chief Otto John. Dulles learned, through George, of a clandestine radio transmitter in the German Embassy in Dublin used to direct submarine raids on Allied shipping. George disclosed plans to trap a large American troop convoy about to sail from New York. There was time for the Navy to reroute the ships. It was George who tipped Dulles to the true identity of the much publicized enemy spy of World War II—Cicero, the Nazi agent who was "valet" to the British ambassador in Ankara, and later subject of the movie thriller, *Five Fingers*.

Another night, during a blackout in Zurich, Dulles by prearrangement met Hans Gisevius. Like Dulles, Gisevius operated behind a diplomatic disguise, German vice-consul in Zurich. He was, in reality, a member of Hitler's counterintelligence service, Abwehr. But his true role, Gisevius told Dulles, was anti-Nazi double-agent—a leader in the conspiracy to assassinate *Der Führer*.

If Dulles had reason to doubt one who admitted such double-dealing, his suspicions were soon removed. Gisevius produced confidential Abwehr transcripts recording Dulles' communications to Washington—proof that Nazi counteragents had broken an OSS code. But news of "Breakers"—the name Dulles used to identify the anti-Hitler plot in his messages to headquarters—was safe. Dulles had employed another cryptographic system to transmit that information. Gisevius kept Dulles informed of each development in the several plots against Hitler's life—even to the place and the exact hour of the explosion of the bomb in East Prussia on July 20, 1944.

Besides the Medal for Merit from the United States for such accomplishments, Dulles was made an Officer of the Legion of Honor by France; was awarded the Order of S. S. Maurizio e Lazzaro by Italy; and the Cross of Officer of the Order of Leopold by Belgium. The War Department awarded Dulles the Medal of Freedom, and he was generally credited with shortening the war through his clandestine negotiations leading to the surrender of German troops in Italy. But he treasures, above his medals and ribbons, a cablegram from an old-line Army general, a veteran of the G-2 branch of the service, which had bitterly fought the entrance of civilians into intelligence. The message read: "Countless parents, if they were privileged to know what you have done, would bless you. I have a son in the 10th Mountain Division, and I know what you have done. I do bless you."

Since these World War II experiences amounted to an education in intelligence by the case method, it was only natural that Dulles should succeed Gen. Walter Bedell Smith as director of CIA when Smith became Under Secretary of State. He was slated for the post whether the Democrats or Republicans won the 1952 election. His life-long background would seem to be preparation for this one assignment.

His father, the Rev. Allen Macy Dulles, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Watertown, in upstate New York. The Dulles family, including two sons and three daughters, was a lusty, uninhibited clan. After services on Sunday, the group would march home, singing hymns at the tops of their voices. It was the scholarly bent of their preacher father and the lessons in self-discipline from their strong-willed mother, Edith Foster Dulles, which pointed Allen and John Foster toward careers in Washington.

The tradition of public service already was strong in the Dulles strain. The boys' maternal grandfather was John Watson Foster, Secretary of State under President Benjamin Harrison; and an uncle by marriage, Robert Lansing, succeeded William Jennings Bryan as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson.

Grandfather Foster, who had no sons of his own, insisted that Allen and John visit him frequently in Washington. Gathered around the dinner table, the boys listened as Secretary Foster and Lansing argued the rights and wrongs of the British and Boer positions in the Boer War. Allen, who was eight at the time, decided that the British were to blame for the conflict. So he wrote a book upholding the Boer cause—a book his doting grandfather had published, juvenile expressions, misspellings, errors in grammar, and all.

The youthful partisan engaged in no diplomatic double talk in describing the sufferings of the Boer women and children in the African concentration camps and the destitution of Boer prisoners in the Hermoda. "England goes around fighting all the little countries," he scrawled. "But she never dares to fight either China or Russia. All the people that have their independence should like to see the Boers win for England is trying to take it from the Boers. I hope the Boers will win for the Boers are in the right in the war." The book rated coverage by *The New York Times*, sold several thousand copies, raised nearly \$1000 for the Boer relief fund, and, years later, helped Allen win a bride.

In the summer of 1920, upon returning from a weekend house party at



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Write For Free Literature

Islands, Allen said to his mother, "You're the most wonderful mother I have. I'm not girl, whether she will marry me." A sure trip the next week—produced Todd's assent, so the young suitor met to New York to ask her father, a professor at Columbia University, for his daughter's hand.

"Who is this Allen Dulles?" the professor demanded. True to his profession, he rushed to the card catalogue of the university library to see if this unknown had ever written a book or treatise. There it was: DULLES, ALLEN W.—THE BOER WAR. The couple became officially engaged, and married three months later.

By that time Allen had received his education, and was on his way to a career in intelligence. After attending the Ecole Alsacienne in Paris, he had gone to Princeton, where he received his B.A. degree with a Phi Beta Kappa key in 1914. He traveled in the Far East, teaching one term for \$500 at a missionary school in Allahabad, India, before returning to Princeton for his M.A.

Dulles decided to follow his grandfather and uncle in diplomacy. His first Foreign Service post was Vienna. Dissident Austrian forces were attempting to upset their country's *entente* with Germany, and Dulles' assignment was to make contact with the antigovernment leaders. But when war broke out with Austria on the German side, the young diplomat was transferred to Switzerland to gather political intelligence from Southeastern Europe.

There, Dulles learned a lesson he has not forgotten. He was invited to meet a peculiar-looking journalist, a man with a spade beard whose unconventional political beliefs were becoming the subject of talk and derision. Dulles declined on advice of his superiors, who said that he would be wasting his time. He discovered too late that the "character" was Nikolai Lenin, who was off to Russia by train for the revolution. Dulles has had a general rule ever since of seeing as many as possible of those who ask to see him. His callers are distributed in small offices in CIA head-

quarters, and the director moves from one to another in the manner of a busy dentist. "You never know," he explains, "when or where lightning will strike."

After Switzerland, assignments took Dulles to Paris, Berlin and Constantinople, and back to Washington, where he became chief of the State Department's Division of Near Eastern Affairs at the age of twenty-nine. Busy as he was in that post, he was a delegate to the Arms Traffic and Preparatory Disarmament conferences in Geneva, and managed, by attending night law classes at George Washington University, to earn his LL.B. degree in 1926.

The same year the State Department offered young Dulles the post of counselor to the American legation in Peking, a promotion in rank, but providing for no raise in his \$8000-a-year salary, despite the increased entertainment expenditures entailed. Dulles submitted his resignation from the Foreign Service. He had a family now. Besides, he remembered the counsel of his uncle, Robert Lansing, "Don't make China your forte. That problem will not be solved in your lifetime."

In private life for the first time, Dulles joined the New York international-law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, where John Foster Dulles had become a partner. The younger Dulles not only topped his Government salary but he broadened his activities in world affairs. He was legal adviser to the American delegations to the Three Power Naval Conference in 1927, and to the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1932 and 1933. He became a director, and then president, of the Council of Foreign Relations.

Even when Dulles tried his hand at politics, unsuccessful as his efforts were, he made personal contacts which proved valuable in his intelligence work later. He lost his race for a place on the Republican congressional ticket in 1938, but his work among naturalized citizens in support of Wilkie for President in 1940 gave him a wide acquaintance among Russian, Polish, Czech and other foreign-born Americans. That knowledge proved immensely helpful when agents with an intimate knowledge of their homelands were needed.

These days, concentrating on cold-war techniques to employ against those of the communists, Dulles spends from eight A.M. until six P.M. in his office. His full working day extends until late into the night. More often than not, during the evening, he receives callers at his home. On such occasions, Dulles may telephone his wife, "Two men will arrive at 6:30. Receive them, will you, please? I will be delayed." Receive them she does, with no idea as to their names or the purpose of their visit.

The Dulles home, Highlands, an eight-acre estate, is leased from the widow of Admiral Cary Grayson, personal physician to President Wilson. One of Washington's landmarks, it was built in 1815. Its tall, vine-covered columns front on Wisconsin Avenue, one of the capital's busiest streets, but the stone house is hidden from public view by tall trees and massive shrubs. To the rear, a series of terraces stretches down to an extensive maze of boxwood. The house and gardens are encircled by woods, dark and deep, where wild rabbits scamper and owls hoot.

It is there, after he has read the voluminous reports which have poured into CIA from all parts of the world during the day, that Dulles likes to stroll at night, puffing a final pipeful of tobacco before bed. After just one tour of inspection of the property last spring, CIA sent a crew with orders to clean



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PUT IT THIS WAY

By FRANKLIN P. JONES

- Conscience is what makes you worry about what it couldn't stop you from doing.
- The only way some people can make ends meet these days is to rumble on a crowded dance floor.
- Nothing brings you good luck so much as not relying on it.
- Often a beauty parlor is a place where the gossip alone is enough to curl your hair.
- Any hotel that makes you feel at home should provide better service than that.
- Few things give a woman a longer face than a double chin.

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out the underbrush and shrubbery. Mrs. Dulles met the foreman at the door with a gentle suggestion, "Let's wait until the shrubs have bloomed, shall we?" The workmen are waiting still.

Mrs. Dulles, who bears the first name of Clover after her granduncle, Peter Lewis Clover, an artist, is a tall, slender woman of great charm. She is responsive to the daily drama surrounding her, and senses when her whimsical humor can ease the strain of her husband's responsibilities. If an attack of gout causes him sleepless nights, she attributes it to his high-living forebears, and recalls the frequent "P. and M." entries in the diary of his missionary-grandfather. Not until years later did the family discover that "P. and M." comprised the old gentleman's secret code for a nip of "Port and Madeira."

The Dulleses appear frequently at the swank but crowded official receptions given at foreign embassies for visiting distinguished officials. But the couple have developed a hit-and-run party technique so Dulles can get home to begin his round of evening appointments and hours of reading. The Dulleses go down the receiving line, lose themselves in the crowd and slip through a side door.

Leaving the Spanish Embassy's mid-summer reception for the daughter of Generalissimo Franco, they went through a pair of French doors into the walled garden and looked for the exit onto the street. There was none.

"We're trapped," Dulles said. "Nothing to do but to go back in, stay awhile, and go down the line again to say good-by."

Clover Dulles is not a lady to be daunted so easily. She measured the height of the wall. "Dare you," she said. "Here goes." Passers-by on Washington's fashionable 16th Street were surprised to see the director of the CIA and his wife come clambering over the Spanish Embassy garden wall.

Dulles is always ready to make a joke on himself. It is a CIA rule that a top official on a mission must never carry his own dispatch case. A CIA courier, taking an entirely different route, delivers the dispatch case to the officer at his final destination.

Before taking off for Europe on a case he was handling personally, Dulles dined with old Washington friends and stayed late to talk. As he was departing, his hostess came running down the porch steps.

"Allen," she said, "I've heard all about how you must guard your papers with your life. Look what you're leaving!" She handed him his dispatch case. "You have me," Dulles said ruefully. "So I'll let you in on something." He opened the worn cowhide case. In it were two day-old New York newspapers and the soiled shirt he had changed at the office.

Dulles is never far removed from the shadowy world of intrigue in which he has spent so much of his adult life. One Saturday night the Dulleses were sitting in the Georgetown garden of an Army general. Dulles took part in the conversation, but he seemed more preoccupied with his own thoughts.

Suddenly, he blurted, "Look at that! There it goes again!" Dulles pointed to a window across the way where an exceptionally bright light shone briefly. In a moment it came on again, and this time it burned for a slightly longer interval. "Signaling!" Dulles exclaimed. "Someone is signaling!"

Investigation developed that the light was coming from an unshaded

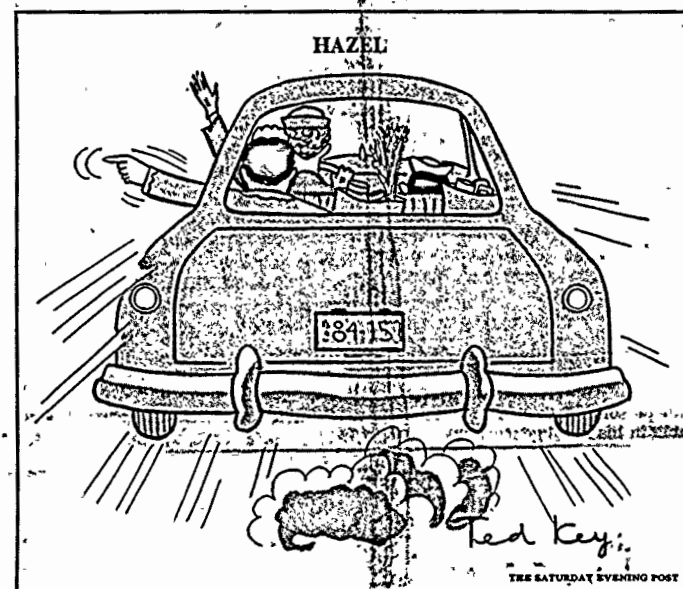
bulb hanging from a ceiling fixture in the busy bathroom of a house where a noisy Saturday-night party was going full tilt.

If colleagues josh Dulles about the melodrama of that incident, they also appreciate the necessity for such night-and-day acuteness on the part of the man responsible for perfecting and directing a successful American intelligence service. Before CIA, an intelligence fiasco enabled the Japanese to stage their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. In 1950, when CIA was only three years old and still struggling to develop an intelligence-reporting technique, the communists caught us off guard in South Korea. But more recently CIA has been calling the turns in the Far East.

The Intelligence Advisory Committee predicted in a national estimate following the truce in Korea, that Mao Tse-tung would direct his next aggres-

sive intelligence system is coming of age. But the CIA is only seven years old. The British "silent service" has 300 years of experience, pride and continuity of operation. There is an intelligence "trade" story, probably apocryphal, of the German who was an undercover British agent in World War I. When he died, his son succeeded him. London heard nothing from her new operative for twenty-one years. In the summer of 1939, a message came: "Poland September First." Hitler attacked Poland on that day to launch World War II.

Over CIA, the Russian KGB holds almost every advantage in the espionage and counterespionage book. The Iron Curtain is a real wall—as much as 150 miles deep in some areas—keeping pro-democratic influence out and Russian secrets in. Behind this barrier, guarded by barbed wire, land mines and police dogs, and patrolled by Red frontier



sion toward Southeastern Asia by supporting the Vietminh in Indochina. More specifically, American officials with access to CIA reports became concerned when French Gen. Henri-Eugene Navarre stationed eighteen French Union battalions at Dienbienphu with no route for withdrawing his troops in event of an engulfing communist attack. Navarre undoubtedly was acting on the strength of the French-intelligence premise that the communists would infiltrate the country surrounding the jungle fortress, rather than attack the stronghold in force.

CIA warned, however, that a head-on assault on Dienbienphu was likely. The agency "paper" estimated that the charge would be timed with the fixing of the date, at the Berlin diplomatic talks with the Reds, for the Indochinese peace negotiations to begin at Geneva. In Korea, our experience had been that whenever our truce parley with the communists reached a critical stage at Panmunjom, the enemy mounted an offensive at the front in the hope of laying a fresh military victory on the bargaining table. CIA foresaw the same Red strategy in Indochina. But its warning was disregarded. Navarre lost his entire defense force, and the capture of Dienbienphu was the communists' top trump at Geneva.

Such reliable estimates, developed by CIA on Southeastern Asia and Indochina, are evidence that America's in-

troops, the MVD holds a dictatorial grasp on all Russian subjects.

Every Soviet diplomat and correspondent for Tass, the official Red news agency, doubles as a communist agent. Delegations of Russian businessmen, athletes, chess players or ballet stars leaving Russian soil on "goodwill missions"—accompanied by secret-police guards—must report all conversations with noncommunists. The KGB siphons information through the cells of the roughly 25,000 Communist Party members in the United States. That gives the Russian spy system an advantage in size alone. The KGB also hides behind fronts. There is the World Peace Council, an appealing name used by the Reds to institute the phony Stockholm Peace Petition. The last "council" meeting was held in Vienna. The CIA traced the \$500,000 spent to finance the session to the Soviet Military Bank in Vienna. Dulles estimates that the average expenditures of international communism for false fronts—with their resultant benefits to Red espionage—run in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000,000 a year.

Against the Soviet's police-state censorship, we Americans talk, and write, and broadcast. One of the most fertile sources of CIA information is the meager dribble of Russian scientific, technical and economic publications from inside Russia. But a communist agent need spend only a nickel for a copy of

The New York Times or a *flimsy* Wall Street Journal to learn, in the financial sections, which American industrial firms have been awarded defense contracts for how many weapons of what type. CIA would happily spend millions of dollars for military information on Russia corresponding to that which the Reds pick up at our corner newsstands for small change.

American security information is virtually thrust into Russian hands, in some cases, by the United States Government itself. The Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security held a long and detailed hearing into loyalty allegations against a career Foreign Service officer, John Paton Davies. The issue revolved around Davies' suggestion that certain communists or party-liners and left-wingers be used by CIA. The full hearing transcript was published—including the testimony of four witnesses from CIA. Two of the quartet were valuable covert agents. In intelligence parlance, the "covers" were "blown" and the two agents are now useless.

Again, the hearing record covering the special investigation into the loyalty of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was a rich vein of information for the communists on this country's progress on the hydrogen bomb. The entire 992-page document may be obtained by anyone. A communist spy need only address "Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C."

To summarize further this report by two Washington correspondents who have spent twelve months covering CIA on assignment by The Saturday Evening Post, we offer these conclusions:

Give the CIA ten years and our intelligence will equal or surpass the British. CIA is better in some areas now. CIA is not without information from behind the Iron Curtain and from inside Russia, but we are dissatisfied with the amount we get. On the other hand, we tell the Russians too much.

Finally, we have found that, on the whole, qualified observers in Washington believe that CIA deserves the trust and confidence of Congress and the people. The agency has its critics. We talked to those who claim that CIA duplicates intelligence research of other agencies; that while rivalry between intelligence branches of the armed forces is decreasing, jealousy between the military and civilians still poses a problem to CIA's function as a central evaluation agency; that CIA is overstaffed; that CIA intelligence reports are too voluminous whereas evaluators must learn to choose only the nuggets; that CIA is wasteful.

But intelligence in itself is costly. The business of engaging in espionage and counterespionage is like wildcatting for oil. A driller digs nine dry wells in a row, and stockholders accuse him of pouring money down a hole. But if the operator hits oil on his tenth venture, the net result is profit. A helping hand in the rescue of one country such as Guatemala or Iran from communism is worth CIA's annual budget many times over.

Whether the squeamish like it or not, the United States must know what goes on in those dark places of the world where our overthrow is being plotted by the communists. If American policy of combating communism is moral, the procurement of intelligence to carry out that policy is moral as well.

This is the last of three articles by Richard and Gladys Harkness.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 13, 1947

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

b3

b7D

[redacted] furnished me with [redacted]

[redacted] did not

know the source of these documents and they were furnished to me on a confidential basis. It is suggested they be reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division and summarized for anything of value and interest to the Director.

cc - Mr. Boardman

cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:ptm

(4)

Attachments

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-27-98 BY [signature]
 3-30-99 FOR [signature]

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61 FEB 28 1958

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